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## The Defense Program

## BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

**I**MEDIATE action was taken by the Navy Department this week and specifically by Rear Adm. W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, thoroughly to investigate a news broadcaster's report from the South West Pacific on Sunday, 22 Feb., which indirectly quoted an unidentified naval lieutenant as saying that antiaircraft ammunition aboard an American warship escorting American troopships to beleaguered Java was only 30 per cent efficient, and that as a consequence antiaircraft gunners found that it was impossible to get the range of attacking Japanese airplanes because "the bursts were too ununiform to enable the gunners to work out a fire pattern."

Hardly had the matter been brought to the Navy Department's attention when Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox contacted Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs committee, stating that the Navy desired to present open testimony on the matter of ammunition and its storage and use over a period of years. Thus it was that early this week, Admiral Blandy in testimony before the House Naval Committee reported that the Navy was using some ammunition made more than a decade ago, but emphasized that "mere age is no criterion to its effectiveness."

Admiral Blandy told the committee that both he and Secretary Knox were "very seriously concerned" over the radio report and added, "I am not going to stop until I get full information." He said that dispatches were immediately sent to Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, commander of the U. S. Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific, requesting information on the faulty ammunition charge made by the radio news commentator in his broadcast on Sunday. Admiral Blandy said that as yet no reply has been received from Admiral Glassford.

Because no mention of the name of the ship which fired the ammunition was made in the broadcast, Admiral Blandy told the committee that identification of the ammunition could only be speculative. He said that there was a ship operating in that area which had ammunition prepared in 1930 and 1931. He said that that ammunition was shipped to Cavite, P. I., in 1937, when it was completely overhauled.

Emphasizing time and again during his testimony that Naval vessels make routine checks on the condition of ammunition—checks which range from those made each day to firing tests which are made four times a year, Admiral Blandy said that no reports of unsatisfactory ammunition have been received during the past year from any vessel in the Southwest Pacific.

That ammunition, if stored properly, does not lose its effectiveness over a span of years was stressed by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance who explained that recent tests made with ammunition stored for 21 years have more than met Navy specifications. He said that the seaplane tender Heron, apparently with the same type of antiaircraft gun as supposed

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U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos

Pictured above are seven of the twenty Army officers who were nominated by the President this week for promotion. Above, left to right, are: Brig. Gen. James Alexander Ulloa to be The Adjutant General with the rank of major general; Brig. Gen. Follett Bradley to be major general; and Maj. Gen. Joseph Warren Stilwell to be lieutenant general. Below, left to right, Brig. Gen. Ralph McTyeire Pennell to be major general; Brig. Gen. George Churchill Kenney to be major general; Brig. Gen. Oliver Patton Echols to be major general; and Brig. Gen. Henry Jervis Friese Miller to be major general.

## Officer Candidate Schools

New instructions governing operation of the officer candidate schools have been issued by the War Department in Circular No. 48, which the department has ordered be given "the widest possible publicity."

The regulations remove responsibility for filling quotas in tactical units from corps area commanders, leaving the latter with responsibility for assignments only from their "housekeeping" units. They make it mandatory that all applications be forwarded, regardless of whether commanding officers approve or disapprove them. Provision is made for officer candidates from units on foreign service.

All officer candidates will be transferred to the schools in grade and rate.

Commanding officers are ordered to "study their men" and "seek out those who are potential officer candidates" and "encourage them to apply."

Text of pertinent parts of the circular follows:

1—General instructions—officer candidate schools.—1. Rescission of previous instructions.—The provisions of letter from The Adjutant General dated November 26, 1941 (A. G. 352 (11-17-41) MT-A-M), subject: Officer Candidate Schools, as amended, are rescinded.

2. General.—a. Publicity.—The widest possible publicity will be given to the opportunities and procedure for qualifying as officer candidates as prescribed herein. Copies of this circular will be prominently placed on the bulletin boards of all companies, detachments, and similar

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## Increase Pay of Reservists

The Navy Department and Bureau of the Budget have recommended enactment of legislation which would grant officers of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps pay of a higher pay period than that appropriate to their rank, if entitled thereto by reason of longevity as computed under present laws.

In a letter to the House Naval Affairs Committee endorsing a proposed bill, H. R. 4488, if amended as suggested, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said:

"It is desired to point out that the bill, H. R. 4488, is only designed to adjust the pay and allowances of commissioned personnel of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve while on active duty in time of war or national emergency while the bill, S. 2025, now pending before the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, is much broader in its scope and seeks to adjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service."

Endorsement of the Budget Bureau has recently been given to several amendments of the Joint Pay Act of 1922, though no comment has been forthcoming on the general proposal to revise that act, as provided in the interdepartmental pay bill, S. 2025.

Secretary Knox's letter to the committee follows:

The bill H. R. 4488 "To provide for adjustment of active duty pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve," was referred to the Navy Department by your committee with request

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## Overseas Bonus Voted; Pay Hearings Continue

Despite failure of the Budget Bureau to express its approval or disapproval of the interdepartmental pay bill, S. 2025, legislation to increase service pay gained in three quarters this week.

The Senate subcommittee, headed by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, which is handling the pay bill, S. 2025, held two meetings this week, at one of which members of the service committee which drew up the act were present. The committee is working towards perfection of a bill which can be reported to the Senate, via the full Military Affairs Committee.

Conferees of the House and Senate Naval Committees recommended to their respective Houses adoption of a Senate amendment to the missing persons' bill which would increase pay of personnel in war zones.

The Navy Department and the Budget Bureau approved legislation, H. R. 4488, which would give to officers of Army, Navy and Marine Corps Reserve components pay of higher pay period than that appropriate to their rank, if by reason of their service they are entitled thereto.

The subcommittee headed by Senator Johnson met on 24 Feb. and 25 Feb. The first day, there were present Senator Johnson, Senator Hill, of Alabama, Senator Gurney, of South Dakota, and the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts.

With all the suggested amendments to the act before them, the committee was able to indulge in serious discussion. On the part of some members of the committee, though they approve the bringing up-to-date of the 1922 Joint Pay Act, there is objection to the large increases proposed to be granted to high officers of long service.

These increases, measured in terms of total cost, are comparatively small, but when compared with the increases proposed to be granted to lower grades and to enlisted men they are considered out of proportion.

The second day of the hearings was held jointly with the members of the interdepartmental pay committee which drew up S. 2025, headed by Brig. Gen. John H. Hildring, assistant chief of staff, G-1, successor to General Haislip, first chairman of the committee.

Suggested amendments to the bill were outlined to the service representatives, and they were then asked to send to the Senate subcommittee their comments on the various amendments.

To prepare these recommendations, the interdepartmental committee held meetings in the Munitions Building on 26 Jan.

It is the object of the subcommittee as soon as possible to report the bill to the full Military Affairs Committee.

Meanwhile, passage of legislation increasing pay of personnel on duty in the Philippines, Hawaii, Midway Island or in foreign regions not a part of the United States or its possessions seemed assured.

The increase would amount to 20 per cent of the base pay of enlisted men and

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## Editors Praise Naming of Dutch Admiral; Regret Removal of Admiral Hart

A PRESS conference disclosure this week by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that Admiral Thomas C. Hart "is now on his way back to America" has illuminated editorial comment which followed the announcement that Admiral Hart had requested that he be relieved of his command of the United Nations naval forces in the Southwest Pacific, and the simultaneous announcement that this command had been given to Dutch Vice Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich. Editors throughout the nation, at the same time that they point out the excellent qualifications of Admiral Helfrich and the vital necessity of having Dutch representation on the United Nations war council, express regret that Admiral Hart's brilliant naval ability will be sacrificed, at least temporarily. So it is, that these editors simultaneously strongly endorse the selection of the new commander and laud highly the accomplishments of his predecessor.

Commenting on the selection of Admiral Helfrich to succeed Admiral Hart, the *Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer* says, "This well deserved recognition not only will be gratifying to the Dutch, whose warships and planes maintained a record of sinking or damaging a ship a day during the first 56 days of the war, but it will place in command of the Allied fleet a commander, who, having spent 20 of 34 years of naval service in the Netherlands East Indies, knows every navigable channel and inlet in the island area." The tenor of the nation's editorial comment is captured by the *Plain Dealer*, "Admiral Hart will long be remembered for his skill in bringing the American Asiatic fleet intact out of the dangerous Philippine waters to the Dutch Indies and for his part in the Battle of Macassar Straits when he ordered American warships to continue the attack until they sank or ran out of ammunition."

"The Navy Department's announcement that Admiral Thomas C. Hart has requested because of ill-health to be relieved of his assignment as chief of the Allied naval forces in the Western Pacific, and that he has been relieved, probably fore-shadows the end of a brilliant career," says the *Chattanooga, Tenn., Times*. "Now 64 years of age, Admiral Hart," continues the *Times*, "has been in the thick of things since the war started. His leadership of a destroyer force which badly crippled a Japanese flotilla of warships and transports in the Battle of the Macassar Strait will probably go down in naval annals as one of the finest examples of tactical maneuver and effective action in sea warfare."

Where the *Plain Dealer* first wrote in praise of Admiral Helfrich, then of Admiral Hart, the *Times* reverses procedure and says secondly of the Dutch naval officer, "Assigned to succeed Admiral Hart is Vice Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich of the Royal Netherlands Navy. Nine years younger than Admiral Hart, a native of Java and trained in the hard school of the Dutch naval tradition, Admiral Helfrich is admirably equipped to take up where Admiral Hart leaves off. It is lamentable that

falling health causes Admiral Hart to step aside," concludes the *Times*, which adds, "he has served his country and the cause of freedom well."

In what may well be an indication of things to come, the *Rockford, Ill., Star* says, "There must be some station in which Admiral Hart could use his strategic skill and inspire Navy men. His exploits thus far in the Pacific war have made him an admiral to remember along with Farragut and Dewey. He got his light fleet out of Cavite without loss, against heavy odds, saving both fighting ships and his sea train. And when the full story of the battle of Macassar straits is written, his name will be surrounded with even greater glory."

Stressing the importance of Dutch representation in the United Nations war command, the *Long Beach, Calif., Press Telegram* says, "The fate of the entire Netherland East Indian empire will be determined by the result of the war in the Pacific, and the Dutch naturally and properly wanted a directive voice in conducting the war. The United States will hold second place in the military command, under General Wavell, British, and Admiral Glassford of the United States Navy will be Admiral Helfrich's immediate subordinate and will be the United Nations' seagoing commander in the southwestern Pacific, with Admiral Helfrich supervising operations from headquarters on shore."

This sentiment is reiterated by the *Christian Science Monitor* which states, "Appointment of the Dutch Vice-Admiral Helfrich may have represented the most workable solution of a situation in which Netherland leaders were demanding more influence in Allied councils. Apparently the move was worked out in Washington. It properly conceded to the Netherlands a major voice in the direction of affairs of vital interests to the Dutch. It is quite right that the Dutchmen should have a great deal to say about the methods of defending their homeland. Moreover," adds the *Monitor*, "their performance against the Japanese has fully merited the recognition implicit in the elevation of Vice Admiral Helfrich, one of the few United Nations leaders who know the watery battleground of the Indies as intimately as the invaders."

Short and pointed comments are made by the *Cincinnati, Ohio, Enquirer* and the *Hartford, Conn., Times*, both of which candidly recapture previously expressed comment. Says the *Enquirer*, "The largest single task of the United Nations in the whole battle area in coming weeks will probably be the defense of Java, particularly Sourabaya. It is logical that a Hollander should be chosen for the supreme naval command in anticipation of this shift of the conflict to Dutch territory." Coherence is hardly lost in immediately inserting comment from the *Times* which states, "The retirement of Admiral Hart from his position will be regarded as one more of the too numerous losses the country has had to sustain. We can only hope the incoming Netherlander may be as good as he."

### General Pershing's Army Organization

It is to General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, that the United States owes the present organization of the War Department and its facilities for administration of the Army.

Built up as a result of General Pershing's comprehensive experience in directing our armies in battle during the World War, this organization has been the one which has functioned so efficiently in administering to the Army's needs during the past two decades, with its trying period of virtual poverty in personnel and appropriations through the greatest peace-time expansion in its history.

One vital feature of General Pershing's plan, however, was not carried out, but had it been done our military defense today would be operating under a plan based upon actual battle experience. His plan provided facilities for the smooth transition of the War Department General Staff and the operating field armies from their normal peace-time functions to those of war. The Chief of Staff was to take command in the field, accompanied by a staff furnished by the War Plans Division of the General Staff and the Army War College. The deputy Chief of Staff moved up and became Chief of Staff. Instead of carrying out this plan, the exigencies of the situation whereby the United States was in a state of emergency, but not at war, resulted in decision to create a separate general headquarters General Staff.

Up until the time General Pershing became Chief of Staff, the organization of the War Department General Staff had been unsatisfactory and dependent to a large extent upon the personalities of the individual members. The faults of the organization were made apparent during the United States' activity during the World War. The organization of the General Staff, built up within the War Department to meet the problems presented, though necessary to meet the demands of the moment, nevertheless proved unwieldy and productive of many faults, particularly the assumption by the General Staff of administrative and operative duties that should have been performed by existing operating agencies.

Under the direction of General Pershing, a new organization which divided the

General Staff into five divisions, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, and the War Plans Division was set up and approved. The four G's took care of the problems of personnel, intelligence, operations and training, and supply. The War Plans Division was charged with the formulation of plans for the actual employment of the armed forces in the national defense. This War Plans Division also constituted the nucleus of the general headquarters of the field forces.

The organization contemplated and carried by General Pershing established another portion of the General Staff, under the deputy Chief of Staff, and known as the executive assistant, which was charged with the preparation of plans for mobilization of men and materiel in time of war, and with the routine business of the War Department at peace and at war. This section permitted the Chief of Staff, upon the outbreak of hostilities, to take the field with a headquarters consisting of a trained personnel which had engaged in the preparations of plans for the campaign, while his principal assistant, the deputy Chief of Staff became the chief of the War Department General Staff, retaining that portion of the personnel which had worked out the plans of mobilization of men and materiel. Expansion of the General Staff was thus simplified, and it also was safeguarded against breakdown.

An extract from an address delivered by General Pershing at the Army War College in 1921, described the War Department organization as follows:

"In recent orders, organizing the War Department, provision is made for a field headquarters staff, which, under the commander in the field, will be charged with the preparation of plans in the time of peace and with their execution in time of war. The definite aim of this new organization will be complete preparation for mobilization of our armies and their effective employment in the field in the event of an emergency. For the first time in history, the mission of the General Staff is clearly set forth, especially as to the primary functions of planning for national defense. These duties involve not only the details of mobilization and operation of the armies themselves, but involve their employment in conjunction with our naval forces as well. They also contemplate a careful study of the mobilization of the nation's industrial resources

and their economical use in supplying the armies."

In the general orders, No. 41, 1921, issued by General Pershing, the following was included among the functions of the War Plans Division:

"The War Plans Division shall be so organized as to enable it, in the event of mobilization, to furnish the nucleus of the General Staff personnel for each of the General Staff's divisions required at the general headquarters in the field. Necessary additional personnel shall, in so far as practicable, be obtained from personnel of the Army War College, which will upon mobilization temporarily suspend its courses."

### Investigates Ship Fire

While Third Naval District headquarters, the New York district attorney's office, and the New York City fire department were in agreement that the fire which swept the USS *LaFayette* (Normandie) was caused by sparks from an acetylene burner igniting bales of life preservers, a special House subcommittee this week continued its investigation into the nature of the costly fire.

Called before the subcommittee among others this week were Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, and Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, USA-Ret., of the Office of the Civilian Defense. Members of the House investigating committee are Representatives Drewry, of Va., chairman; Izak, of Calif.; Sasser, of Md.; Heffernan, of N. Y.; Maas, of Minn.; Mott, of Ore.; and Bates, of Mass.

### Army Bills Called Up

A number of important Army bills, including Representative Edmiston's allotment-allowance bill, may be called up when the House Military Affairs Committee meets on Tuesday, 3 March.

The committee is planning a meeting to take up various bills sponsored by members of Congress, side-tracking temporarily the administration measures which have occupied much of its time.

One of the bills which may be considered is that introduced by Representative Edmiston, of W. Va., which revives the World War system of allotments and allowances. The bill is expected to make available for military service several hundred thousand "border-

line" dependency cases. Under the bill, \$15 a month would be deducted from men's pay for their dependents. To this the government would add from \$15 to \$40 a month, depending on the degree of dependency.

Another bill which may be considered is that introduced this week by Representative Costello, of Calif., which calls for organization of a Home Defense Organized Reserve as part of the Army.

Also due for discussion are a number of bills relating to increases in the size of the Military Academy. These bills proposed increases in the number of appointments for each Congressman, increases in the number of appointments from war veterans' sons, by the President, and from the District of Columbia. It is probable that the House committee will favor the proposal to increase Congressional appointments.

### Coast Guard Bill

Senator Walsh, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, this week introduced a bill, S. 2306, which would amend the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act. Senator Walsh's bill would insert the words, "pay and allowances of cadets of the Reserve shall, under the same conditions, for the same purposes, and in the same manner, be assimilated to pay and allowances of midshipmen of the Naval Reserve."

### Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Navy opposes designation of passed over captains as "fitted" with retired rank of commodore?

Lt. Gen. McNair discusses state of training of Army?

Army warrant officer examination advanced; new tests scheduled?

Rear Adm. Andrews named commander of Eastern Sea Frontier; duties enlarged?

Effect of the war on federal statutes?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



## Army Generals Nominated

The White House announced Wednesday that the Senate had received from the President nominations for temporary promotions of twenty Army officers, thirteen of whom are in the Army Air Corps. Most of the officers are in command of combat units.

The list includes the nomination of Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, to be a temporary lieutenant general, and of Brig. Gen. James A. Ullo, now the Assistant Adjutant General, to be The Adjutant General of the Army, succeeding Maj. Gen. E. S. Adams, who retires 28 Feb.

The nominations are, with assignments as published in 20 Oct. 1941 Army Directory:

**To be lieutenant general (temp.)**  
Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

**To be major general**  
Brig. Gen. James A. Ullo, The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

**Brigadier generals to be major generals (temp.)**

Follett Bradley, Drew Field, Tampa, Fla.

George C. Kenney, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Oliver P. Echols, Washington, D. C.

Henry J. F. Miller, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Thomas J. Hayes, Washington, D. C.

Ralph McT. Pennell, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Westside T. Larson, AC, Army Air Base, Orlando, Fla.

John K. Cannon, AC, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Samuel M. Connell, AC, Quarry Heights, C. Z.

Benjamin F. Giles, AC, Washington, D. C.

William E. Kepner, AC, Mitchel Field, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Asa N. Duncan, AC, Savannah, Ga.

Bennett E. Meyers, AC, Washington, D. C.

Kenneth B. Wolfe, AC, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Ralph H. Wooten, AC, Washington, D. C.

Dwight J. Johns, CE, Langley Field, Va.

J. Clawson Roop, A.U.S.

George C. Dunham, MC, Washington, D. C.

In its statement the War Department announced that while there was no intent to call former officers to duty as a group, it invited them to apply for questionnaires so that their qualifications might be adequately obtained for reference in case of openings for which they might be fitted as individuals.

The announcement this week stated that some men "gained the mistaken idea that the completion of the questionnaire in some way constituted a first call to duty." The War Department today emphasized that this is not the case. "It repeated in a second statement, made 28 Dec. 1941, that there is no intention of using any large number of veteran officers at this time or in the immediate future."

The War Department also reiterated that no definite assurance can be given that advantage will be taken of offers to serve, and that applicants are particularly requested not to make inquiries of the War Department as to the probability of their being called into service.

## Promote Navy Bureau Heads

Under terms of a bill, H.R. 6658, introduced this week by Representative Vinson, of Ga., chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General, would be entitled to rank of vice admiral during time of war.

Mr. Vinson is the author of the measure. It was not sponsored by the Navy Department, which as yet has not commented upon the measure.

The bill provides, "That chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, may, while so serving in time of war, in the discretion of the President, have the rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral."

Section 2 of the bill removes the limitation of nine upon the number of vice admirals.

## Mr. Stimson Discusses Defense

Secretary of War Stimson said this week that at least 15 planes "probably operated by enemy aliens" were over the vicinity of Los Angeles 25 Feb. The planes, Stimson added, "were other than American Army or Navy planes."

Anti-aircraft batteries fired 1,430 rounds of ammunition at the planes, he said, but none of the planes were brought down. No bombs were dropped from the planes and there were no casualties among members of the United States military forces. He added that no American planes went into action against the unidentified planes, but declined to comment on any reason as why no aerial action was taken against the unidentified force. The unidentified planes flew at an altitude between 9,000 and 18,000 feet, the Secretary said, and he added that they flew at varying speeds up to 200 miles per hour. He read a report, evidently prepared by headquarters of the Fourth Army, stating that "an investigation is continuing."

In reference to the war elsewhere, Mr. Stimson asserted that United Forces are staging a "magnificent fight" in defense of Java, and are "inflicting appalling loss of life on the Japanese." He also revealed that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander of the United Forces in the Southwest Pacific, had suffered a broken rib in an airplane accident, which occurred as he was leaving Singapore just before the British base fell.

Mr. Stimson said that General Wavell landed at Singapore during its last 36 hours of existence under British rule, amid a hail of artillery fire. He said the accident occurred when General Wavell's plane was taking off from the field under a heavy fire which apparently either damaged the plane or caused damage to the runway.

"The Commander of the United Forces has shown himself worthy of the character of the men he commands," Secretary Stimson said in high tribute to General Wavell. "He has visited all fronts even at a great personal risk."

The Secretary said that he was able to reveal for the first time that General Wavell had personally cabled General

MacArthur at the outset of the Bataan Peninsular campaign, offering to rush to his aid if his services would be of any value. General MacArthur rejected the offer because he felt General Wavell's life too precious to jeopardize, the Secretary added.

## MacArthur Praises Garand

In actual combat service on the Bataan Peninsula, the Garand rifle, developed by the Ordnance Department, has proved itself superior to the older Springfield rifle, according to reports received recently from General Douglas MacArthur. General MacArthur's report, sent from his beleaguered headquarters somewhere on Bataan Peninsula said that the Garand was "excellent" without any modification in its parts or assembly.

The report from General MacArthur indicated that American and Philippine forces had, under actual combat conditions, found that the Garand operated with no mechanical defects and that, when used in fox holes, it did not develop stoppages from dust or dirt. In certain instances, the Garand has been in almost constant action in the Philippines for as much as a week without cleaning or lubrication, the report stated.

There was nothing in General MacArthur's report however, that indicated that the older Springfield rifle was not living up to the matchless reputation it had enjoyed for many years before the advent of the Garand. The Springfield rifle was conceded by ordnance experts the world over to be the best quantity production military rifle of its day. The newer Garand, which has now proven itself in combat, carried as much fire power as three bolt-action rifles, according to ordnance officials.

Rugged, hardy, and simple in construction, the Garand was subjected to trying tests before its official adoption by the Army. However, throughout these tests it may be remembered that the rifle was severely criticized by many rifle experts. Its high performance in the Philippines, however, indicated that it has vindicated itself of all these charges.

The Garand, which is officially known as the Caliber .30 M1, was invented by John C. Garand, a civilian employee of the Ordnance Department's Springfield Armory, and was sponsored by Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, the Chief of Ordnance. The order for the manufacture of a pilot model of the semi-automatic Garand was placed at the Springfield Armory on 7 Nov. 1929. It was tested at Aberdeen Proving Ground in October 1931, but returned to the Armory for corrections of certain imperfections. Through tests extending to December 1934, the Garand was improved and the rifle was standardized in January 1936. First delivery of production weapons was made from the Springfield Armory in September 1937, at the rate of 10 rifles a day. Production reached 1,000-per-day in July 1941 and has been since steadily increasing.

The Garand is a gas-operated, clip-fed, self-loading rifle, weighing slightly over nine pounds. It fires the same ammunition as the older Springfield and as all standard .30 caliber machine guns. The ammunition is loaded by hand in clips containing eight cartridges. An average rifleman is capable of firing about 40 shots per minute with the Garand.

## Coast Guard Cutter Sunk

First naval unit to be lost in the Atlantic since the Reuben James was torpedoed last October with a loss of 100 lives, the 2,216-ton Coast Guard cutter Alexander Hamilton, newest and largest of her class, has been sunk after attack by an enemy submarine off Iceland, the Navy Department disclosed this week in a communique which stated that "loss of personnel, which occurred when the ship was torpedoed, was moderate."

The full wartime complement of the cutter was 202 officers and men. Comdr. Arthur G. Hall, USCG, commanding officer of the vessel, survived the attack and is safe, the Navy reported. The USS Alexander Hamilton capsized while being towed to port after the torpedo attack and had to be sunk by gunfire.

## Officer Candidate School

(Continued from First Page)

units. The provisions of this circular will be explained to all enlisted men.

**b. Encouragement of applicants.**—All warrant officers and enlisted men who demonstrate capacity for leadership will be actively encouraged to apply as officer candidates. Such men are of the caliber desired as officer candidates and their applications will not be discouraged because their work is important or their replacement difficult. Commanders will study their men, will seek out those who are potential officer candidates, will give them every additional responsibility and opportunity for further development in leadership, and will encourage them to apply.

**c. Use of accepted candidates.**—Steps will be taken by commanders to develop further both the leadership and professional military qualifications of accepted applicants prior to the time they are sent to attend courses at officer candidate schools.

**3. Allotment of quotas.**—**a. Basis.**—Normally, allotments made by the chief of each arm or service to each command or activity will be based upon the total number of enlisted men of his arm or service in the command or activity. These allotments may vary, however, according to the known qualified applicants in the command or activity.

**b. Allotments for individual classes.**—It is not necessary to make an allotment to each command or activity for each class. Classes are opening at the officer candidate schools with such frequency that orderly procurement procedures and attendant administrative action favor making larger allotments to selected units for one class and omitting selected units for that class. The total allotment to all units and activities during any given quarterly period should be in balanced proportion.

**c. Oversea garrisons.**—In their allotments, chiefs of arms and services will provide for all isolated detachments and base commands outside the continental limits of the United States to insure that all are afforded equal opportunity. These commands should be advised of their allotments well in advance of classes for which allotments are made. Full consideration must be given to the length of time it may take for the information of the allotted quotas to reach these commands, for them to select qualified candidates, and for those selected to reach the United States by available transportation, and ample provision made for these factors. When selected candidates arrive from these garrisons after the date for the course for which selected, provision must be made to enter them in the next earliest course possible. Further, when such candidates arrive from overseas garrisons well in advance of the date of the course for which selected, provision must be made for them at the school pending opening of the class for which selected. Whenever possible, these candidates will be entered in the next class after arrival, to meet unfilled quotas or as extra members of that class.

**d. Branch immaterial replacement training centers.**—Allotments will be made to branch immaterial replacement training centers on the same basis as prescribed in a. above. For this purpose each chief of arm or service will be governed by the number of replacements thereat scheduled to go from the center to his arm or service.

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Thanks,  
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Air Promotion Bill

The policy to be pursued in putting the Air Corps Temporary Promotion Bill into effect has been formulated by Air Corps officers and was approved by Air Staff this week. The policy, which is now in the hands of the Acting Chief of Air Corps, Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, was expected to be signed by him late this week or early next week.

The text of the bill as approved by the President is as follows:

Be it enacted by, etc., That, during any war in which the United States is now engaged, any officer of the Regular Army Air Corps, any officer of the Regular Army other than Air Corps who is assigned to duty with any tactical unit, or any installation, or any staff, of the Air Corps, any officer of the Air Corps Reserve or any other section of the Officers' Reserve Corps assigned to duty with any tactical unit, or any installation, or any staff, of the Air Corps, any officer of the National Guard of the United States ordered into the active military service of the United States with an Air Corps unit or assigned to duty with any tactical unit, or any installation, or any staff, of the Air Corps, and any officer directly commissioned in the Army of the United States and assigned to duty with any tactical unit, or any installation, or any staff, of the Air Corps, may be appointed to higher temporary grade not above that of colonel, without vacating his existing commission in the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard of the United States, or the Army of the United States, as the case may be. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to officers of the arms and services other than Air Corps who are assigned to those units or detachments of such arms or services on duty with the Air Corps. Officers so appointed shall be appointed and commissioned in the Army of the United States and shall take rank in the grade to which appointed from the date stated in their commissions or letters of appointment. Such appointments shall continue until six months after the termination of any war in which the United States is now engaged unless sooner terminated by order of the President, or until relieved from assignment to the duty herein described, whichever is the earlier: Provided, That the temporary promotion of any officer under the terms of this Act shall

not prevent his subsequent permanent promotion nor, if eligible therefor, his subsequent temporary promotion under section 4 of the Act of 16 June 1936 (49 Stat. 1525), or under section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended: Provided further, That during the period described herein, and in order to preserve relative rank in grade, every Regular Army Air Corps officer shall take rank in grade within the Air Corps from the date of the earliest promotion to that grade under this or any other provisions of existing law. Officers temporarily appointed under this Act shall be entitled to the pay, flying pay, and allowances pertaining to the grade to which temporarily appointed. No officer holding temporary rank under the provisions of this Act shall be eligible to command outside the Air Corps, except by seniority under his permanent commission, unless specifically so ordered by competent authority.

## Army Eases Marriage Ban

Secretary of War Stimson this week said that enlisted men of the Army may now marry without permission from their superior officers. Army regulations have heretofore prevented enlisted men from marrying unless they could secure consent of their commanding officers.

The Secretary added that married men now eligible for enlistment or re-enlistment in the Army so long as they will sign an affidavit to the effect that their dependents do not rely upon them for support.

## Corps Area Staff Officer Change

Col. James Van V. Shufelt, GSC, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the Fourth Corps Area. It was announced this week. Colonel Shufelt replaces Col. Earl H. Metzger, GSC, who has been transferred to another assignment.

## Urges Cemetery Addition

Appeal was made by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission this week to the House Military Affairs Committee for the consideration of a Senate-approved bill authorizing the Government to acquire 25 acres of land in Virginia for eventual extension of Arlington National Cemetery. The House Committee had shelved the legislation earlier in the week because of the excess valuation placed upon the land.

## Ordnance Production Facilities

A special rule for the consideration by the House of the bill, S. 2249, which authorizes appropriation of \$100,000,000 to expand Navy ordnance production facilities was asked of the House Rules Committee by Naval Affairs Committee Chairman Vinson this week.

## Ordnance Contracting

Reporting 1,178 prime contracts and 7,368 subcontracts, the Chicago Ordnance District led the 13 Army ordnance districts in nationwide increases in number of prime and subcontracts active during the month of January, the War Department announced this week. Whereas in December, the Ordnance Department had 5,659 contracts and 30,340 subcontracts established in January, this number was raised to 6,290 and 33,287, respectively.

## Army Shirt Purchase

The War Department this week reported the purchase by the Quartermaster Corps of 1,400,000 sleeveless cotton undershirts at a cost of approximately \$260,000. Average price of the shirts was 19.2c.

## Officer Candidate School

(Continued from Preceding Page)

c. Suballotments.—The final selection of candidates for each class will be made by the commander to whom an allotment is made by the chief of arm or service. Such commanders may delegate authority to appoint boards for the examination of applicants and may call for the selection of a specified number of accepted applicants from each of several subordinate commands. The records in these cases will be referred to the higher commander, whose selection board will choose the most highly qualified applicants to fill his quota.

4. Replacement training centers.—a. In order that the most likely applicants may be given early opportunity to enter an officer candidate school, each replacement training center commander is authorized to retain at the center for further preparation a number of carefully selected trainees not to exceed twice his currently allotted quotas. These selected trainees will be given special instructions during their period of retention and will be employed as much as possible in the capacity of leaders and instructors.

b. Enlisted personnel who are members of the training cadres of replacement training centers are eligible to compete for positions within the quotas allotted to the centers.

5. Corps areas.—a. Corps area commanders will make allotments to and final selections of applicants in all station complements and other activities under their jurisdictions and in War Department overhead (other than those to whom allotments are made by the War Department), in Army Air Force overhead activities, and in GHQ reserve units not attached to armies within their corps areas, as provided in paragraph 3d above.

b. When the best interests of the service will be served thereby and when so requested by army or other commanders, corps area commanders and other commanders will convene boards and examine applicants belonging to detached army and other units within their corps areas or vicinity. Such boards will forward their reports to the authority requesting the action. This procedure will frequently be necessary as a matter of economy of time and travel expense in the processing of applications from detachments not having sufficient qualified officers to constitute an examining board. In this connection, close cooperation by all concerned is essential and expected.

6. Final selection by commanders.—To realize the officer procurement objective it is essential that all schools be filled to capacity for each course with the most highly qualified applicants, irrespective of the arm or service of applicants. Upon receipt of recommendations of examining boards, commanders should base their final selections on the absolute comparison of approved applicants. At least 50 per cent of candidates chosen will be selectees.

[7. Distinctive insignia discussed.]

8. Disposition of nongraduates.—a. All candidates who are relieved from an officer candidate school prior to completion of the course will be reported by the commandant of the school to The Adjutant General. The report will include the name, grade, arm or service, specification serial number, title of military specialty, and designation of station or unit from which candidate was transferred to the school. Upon receipt of this report, The Adjutant General will issue the necessary orders or instructions. Nongraduates will not be returned to the same regiment or smaller separate unit or activity.

b. In each case where a candidate fails to complete the course, the commandant of the school will transmit a letter to the organization commander of the candidate through the commander to whom initial application was made, citing reasons for the relief of the candidate from attendance at the school.

c. Candidates who are accepted upon arrival at a school will not be relieved from duty thereat, except for disciplinary reasons or by their own written requests, prior to completion of one-third of the course.

d. Disposition of nongraduating married warrant officers and nongraduating married enlisted men of the first three grades.—(1) If transferred to the school from overseas departments at which their dependents are located at the time of relief from the school, they will be returned to the same overseas department, but will be assigned to a regiment or smaller separate unit or activity other than the one from which detailed to the school.

(2) If transferred to the school from a post, camp, or station within the continental limits of the United States at which

their dependents are located at the time of relief from the school, they will be returned to the same post, camp, or station, but will be assigned to a regiment or smaller separate unit other than the one from which detailed to the school.

(3) Temporary overstrength in the grade and rating in which warrant officers and enlisted men in the categories described in (1) and (2) above are transferred is authorized for units to which they are transferred.

9. Disposition of graduates.—a. Graduates may be returned to the same division or separate unit from which they were sent to the school when so requested by the commanders concerned.

b. The maximum age of second lieutenants for troop duty is thirty. Graduates whose qualities of leadership or previous military experience warrant and who have passed their 29th birthday at graduation will, upon recommendation of the commandant of the school from which graduated be given opportunity to qualify for promotion which will make them eligible for troop duty prior to being permanently assigned. They may be temporarily assigned to replacement training centers, service schools, or other stations for further instruction or duty for a period of not to exceed 3 months, at the successful completion of which they may be recommended for promotion and assignment to permanent duty.

[10. Instructions to commanders.]

11. Transfer of candidates now at school.—a. Commandants of schools will, upon receipt of these instructions, amend the records of all officer candidates in attendance at their schools to show them as having been transferred in grade and rating to the schools as of the date they were ordered to report thereat.

b. Commanders of units carrying warrant officers and enlisted men on detached service for attendance as students at officer candidate schools will, upon receipt of these instructions, amend the retained records of all such warrant officers and enlisted men to show them as having been transferred in grade and rating to the schools as of the date they were ordered to report thereat, and drop them from the rolls.

[12. Procurement authorities for fiscal year 1942.]

II. Officer candidate schools.—1. General.—a. Circular No. 245, War Department, 1941, as amended by section II, Circular No. 260, War Department, 1941, is rescinded.

b. MR 1-4, 25 October, 1939, is modified as herein prescribed (see par. 28 below).

2. Schools.—Application may be made by qualified warrant officers and enlisted men for admission to any of the following officer candidate schools now authorized: Adjutant General's School, Armored Force School, Cavalry School, Chemical Warfare School, Coast Artillery School, Engineer School, Field Artillery School, Finance School, Infantry School, Medical Administrative School.

(Please turn to Page 718)



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# THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

## Marine Corps Selects 29 Midshipmen

Twenty-nine Midshipmen scheduled to graduate from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis in June have been selected for appointment to the U. S. Marine Corps, Marine Corps Headquarters announced this week. All are members of the class of 1943, which will be graduated one year earlier because of the war.

The selection, it was explained, is tentative, and three alternates have been named as replacements should any of the 29 fail to graduate. Upon graduation, the Midshipmen will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps and then given further training in Marine Corps schools before going to active duty.

The two former enlisted Marines selected are H. E. L. Zastrow, and Angus J. Cronin.

Sons of Marine Officers are Thomas L. Randall, son of Col. David M. Randall, San Francisco; Marshall C. Gregory, son of Col. Maurice C. Gregory, Philadelphia; W. M. Shively, son of Lt. Col. Morris L. Shively, Yeadon, Pa.; George W. McHenry, Jr., son of Lt. Col. G. W. McHenry, Dunedin, Fla.; and Richard L. Sullivan, son of Lt. Col. Leo Sullivan, Washington, D. C.

Other Midshipmen selected are: Robert W. Besch, John W. Bowman, Stephen J. Burich, Jr., William C. Chip, Joseph F. Donahoe, Jr., James A. D. Eaton, Eugene R. Flathmann, Joseph S. Cardner, Lawrence E. Giuliani, William D. Glynn, John A. Hardy, Jr., Allen C. Hendley, Byron A. Kirk, Robert B. Laing, Robert G. McMaster, Herman Poggemeyer, Jr., James E. Rice, Morris R. Snead, George W. Stivers, Jr., Robert H. Twisdale, Lawrence V. Van Laanen, and Roger J. Womeldorf.

Alternates: Robert P. Horrigan, Robert D. Karl, and Grover B. Windham, Jr.

## Marine Staff Heads

Legislation to extend the same retirement privileges that are now held by Navy bureau chiefs to Marine Corps staff heads was passed by the Senate this week.

The bill, S. 2229, would permit officers of the Marine Corps who retire while serving as head of a staff department, or who, after serving at least 2½ years as head of a staff department, thereafter retire in a lower grade, to retire with the rank, pay and allowances to which entitled as head of the staff department.

Since, under present pay laws, brigadier generals and colonels receive the same retired pay, no additional expense will be incurred if the bill is enacted.

## Arming of Vessels

Commenting at his press conference this week on the reported protests of ships' captains that there has been a prolonged delay in the arming of merchant vessels, Secretary of the Navy Knox said that the guns and gun crews are ready. He said the delays in arming the vessels are a result of the ships "not being in port long enough."

## Navy Secretary Reports Failure

The report in last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the Navy had decided to abandon production of the Sea Otter, 1,000-ton gasoline motor ship, was substantiated this week by Secretary of the Navy Knox who told reporters that the vessel is not practicable either for trans-ocean service or as a coastwise ship. The Secretary added, however, that a final test is now being made in an effort to adapt the vessel for use as a tanker.

The Sea Otter was designed for mass production and was to be propelled by gasoline motors. Preliminary tests with a small model and further tests with an 80-foot one-third-scale model at first resulted in expectations that a revolutionary ship had been discovered—one which would perhaps be the answer to the "bridge of ships." A full-sized model, however, failed in actual sea tests, and has apparently resulted in a decision to suspend production.

Originally slated to cost \$100,000, the Sea Otter cost \$400,000. Her draft of 21 feet, seven feet more than had been contemplated, was still another disappointing factor to its proponents, Secretary Knox said. This deep draft, he explained, made the vessel almost useless for coastal service.

## Navy, Marine Retired Officers

The President this week approved legislation, S. 1630, providing for advancement in rank of certain retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The bill, as approved, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, retired prior to 23 June 1938, and all staff officers of the Navy who have been or shall be retired on or subsequent to that date, who have been specially commended for their performance of duty in actual combat by the head of the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, and who have not been advanced on the retired list under any other provision of law, shall be advanced on the retired list to the rank of the next higher grade with three-fourths of the active-duty pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement: Provided, That no increased retired pay shall be held to accrue to any such officer prior to the date of approval of this Act.

## Senate Confirmations

The Senate this week confirmed a long list of Service nominations, included among which was the elevation of five captains to be rear admirals in the Navy.

A complete list of the nominees appeared on page 684 of the 21 Feb. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## Adm. Culverius Heads Navy Board

Rear Adm. Wat T. Culverius, USN-Ret., has been named a member of the Navy Board for Production Awards, the Navy Department announced this week. Admiral Culverius, who is president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., fills the vacancy created by the appointment of Admiral William H. Standley, USN-Ret., as Ambassador to Russia.

Other members of the board, which was announced on 25 Jan., include: Rear Adm. Henry A. Wiley, USN-Ret.; and Rear Adm. George H. Rock, Construction Corps, USN-Ret. The board was established for the purpose of selecting industrial plants which have performed outstanding work in the production of material for the Navy.

## USNA Board of Visitors

The Navy Department this week released the names of the 1942 Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. Appointed by President Roosevelt are Mr. Joseph W. Powell, president, Webb Institute of Naval Architecture, now in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy; and Presidents J. Hugh O'Donnell, University of Notre Dame; Rufus B. Bon KleinSmid, University of Southern California; Robert L. Johnson, Temple University; John L. Newcomb, University of Virginia; James P. Baxter, III, Williams College; and Harold Willis Dodds, Princeton University.

Senate members are David I. Walsh, Mass., Chairman Senate Naval Affairs Committee; Clyde L. Herring, Iowa; James H. Hughes, Del.; William H. Smathers, N. J.; and Ralph O. Brewster, Me.

House members are Carl Vinson, Ga., Chairman House Naval Affairs Committee; Edward H. Rees, Kans.; William E. Hess, Ohio; Ed. V. Izac, Calif.; Beverly M. Vincent, Ky.; and William S. Jacobson, Iowa.

## Navy Construction Personnel

The Bureau of Navigation has authorized waiving of certain physical defects of applicants for Class V-6, Naval Reserve, for construction duty, and has at the same time modified ratings of certain enlistees in Construction Regiments in that levelmen enlisted in headquarters companies will be rated as Chief Carpenter's Mates, instead of Carpenter's Mates, Third Class, as announced previously, the Navy Department said this week.

Recruiting officers have been instructed that they may waive defective color perception and loss of teeth, replaced by satisfactory dentures, without reference to the Bureau of Navigation or the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery when, in the opinion of the senior medical officer of the station, applicants are in all other respects qualified for enlistment in Class V-6, Naval Reserve, for construction duty.

Simultaneously, it was announced by the Navy that detachments from the recently organized construction regiments have been assigned for preliminary training to seven National Youth Administration Resident Work Centers. During the time these detachments will stay in the NYA Resident Centers, they will be engaged in drills and will gain additional work experience in their respective trades.

## Spend Month in Rubber Boat

The Navy Department announced this week that three enlisted men from a crew of a Navy bomber had landed on a distant island in the South Pacific in a rubber boat. The men reported that they had been adrift in their boat since 16 Jan. Other than needing hospital treatment, apparently from long exposure and hunger, the three men were reported as doing well. No other details were available, the Navy said.

## Navy Nominations Confirmed

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Capt. Robert C. Giffen and Jonas H. Ingram to be rear admirals in the Navy.

Also confirmed were the nominations of Capt. Edward C. White, Edgar L. Woods and James M. Minter to be medical directors with temporary rank of rear admiral.

Confirmed also were the officers and chief warrant officers listed on page 558 of the 17 Jan. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## "Good Will" Ended

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has signed a 16-word order directing that "good will" medals which the Japanese Government presented to two United States sailors nearly 34 years ago be returned to the Land of the Rising Sun—in a demolition bomb.

The medals belong to Henry Vormstein, master rigger at the New York (N.Y.) Navy Yard, and John B. Laurey, a shipwright at the same yard, and it was in response to a request from Vormstein and Laurey that Secretary Knox gave the order instructing that the medals be returned by the bomb route.

The medals were forwarded to the Navy Department by Rear Adm. E. J. Marquart, USN, Commandant of Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., and have reached Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

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# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Department Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Henry L. Stimson  
Under Secretary of War  
Robert F. Patterson  
Assistant Secretary of War  
John J. McCloy  
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)  
Robert A. Lovett  
Chief of Staff  
General George C. Marshall

### CORPS AREA ORDERS

#### First Corps Area

Capt. James E. Sullivan, Jr., DC, from Ft. Banks, Mass., 2 Mar., to sta. hosp., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
Capt. Clifton I. Munroe, JAGD, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Boston, Mass.  
Capt. James H. Rothrock, AC, from Bangor, Me., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.  
1st Lt. James H. Russell, FD, from Boston, Mass., to Ft. Banks, Mass.  
2nd Lt. Alfred C. Maynard, from Boston, Mass., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.  
Maj. James F. McMurrer, FA, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Boston, Mass.  
1st Lt. Jacob I. Welsman, MC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. Dix, N. J.  
1st Lt. Walter E. Sheld, AC, from Chicopee Falls, Mass., to Manchester, N. H.  
Following off., from sta. ind., to sta. specified: Maj. Fred H. Jones, from Windsor Locks, Conn., to Westover Fld., Mass.; 2nd Lt. Edward F. Wilson, from Chicopee Falls, Mass., to Bradley Fld., Windsor Locks, Conn.; 1st Lt. Ernest C. Wood, SC, from Manchester, N. H., 2 Mar. 1942, to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.  
1st Lt. Charles W. Armstrong, SC, from Chicopee Falls, Mass., 23 Feb., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.  
1st Lt. Llewellyn F. Ralston, CAC, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to Ft. Banks, Mass.  
Capt. Richard L. Meiling, MC, from Manchester, N. H., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.  
Maj. George A. Gould, from Boston, Mass., 20 Feb., to Providence, R. I.  
1st Lt. Maurice I. Marks, MC, from Manchester, N. H., to Bridgeport, Conn.  
1st Lt. Bernard J. Duffy, Inf., from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston, Mass.  
Capt. Dana H. Boone, Inf., from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Ft. Banks, Mass.  
1st Lt. William H. Lebowitz, Dent. Rec., to AD, 23 Mar., to Boston, Mass.  
1st Lt. Lester C. Ayers, Inf.-Res., to AD, 23 Feb., Boston, Mass.  
1st Lt. William L. Conlon, Med.-Res., to AD, 6 Mar., Ft. Adams, R. I.  
Capt. Philip G. Berman, Med.-Res., to AD, 6 Mar., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Capt. Mark A. Hanna, FA-Res., to AD, 24 Feb., Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
1st Lt. George L. Duggan, Med.-Res., to AD, 6 Mar., Camp Edwards, Mass.  
1st Lt. Joseph H. Burke, Chap.-Res., to AD, 6 Mar., Ft. Belvoir, Va.  
2nd Lt. Elias K. Kane, FA-Res., to AD, 6 Mar., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.  
Capt. Herbert H. Barracough, Fin.-Res., to AD, 1 Mar., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
Capt. Clarence W. Perkins, Engr.-Res., to AD, 27 Mar., Ft. Belvoir, Va.  
1st Lt. Thomas H. McGrail, Inf.-Res., to AD, 6 Mar., Boston, Mass.  
Capt. Louis A. Asali, MC, from Ft. Williams, Me., 24 Mar., to unit rendezvous, Portland, Me.  
1st Lt. Menotti J. Corrieri, CAC, from Ft. Andrews, Mass., 26 Mar., to unit rendezvous, Boston, Mass.  
Maj. Henry C. Hall, CW-Res., to AD, 1 Mar., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.  
Capt. Edward Mudgett, Inf.-Res., to AD, 6 Mar., Washington, D. C.  
Capt. Lionel Lippman, AC, from Chicopee Falls, Mass., to Dow Fld., Bangor, Me.  
Res. Nurse Loretta A. Coolidge, to AD, 23 Mar., sta. hosp., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
Res. Nurse Florence A. Anness, to AD, 16 Mar., sta. hosp., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
Maj. Sylvester M. Evans, CWS-Res., to AD, 3 Mar., Atlanta, Ga.  
Capt. Frederick J. Kinch, Dent.-Res., to AD, 6 Mar., New York.  
Maj. Ambrose L. Kerrigan, CA-Res., to AD, 3 Apr., Ft. Eustis, Va.  
Maj. Wallace A. Price, QM-Res., to AD, 16 Mar., Camp Lee, Va.  
1st Lt. Noel G. Monroe, MC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., 20 Mar., to unit rendezvous, Boston, Mass.  
1st Lt. Saul Lewis, Dent.-AUS, to AD, 20 Feb., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
Capt. Carl H. Morrill, Engr.-Res., to AD, 20 Feb., Boston, Mass.  
1st Lt. Paul H. Kozikowski, Chap.-AUS, to AD, 23 Feb., Camp Edwards, Mass.  
M. Sgt. Charles Getz, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Boston, Mass.  
M. Sgt. Grant W. Manning, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. Eustis, Va.  
S. Sgt. Patrick R. Senatro, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. Eustis, Va.

1st Sgt. James Jackson, from Manchester, Conn., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

### Third Corps Area

Capt. William R. McKnight, Inf., from Cambridge, Md., to Baltimore, Md.  
1st Lts. Robert S. Craig, FA, and Joseph A. Sibert, Inf., from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Erie, Pa.  
Capt. Arthur Dick, MC, and 2nd Lt. Richard C. Leig, FA, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Erie, Pa.  
Lt. Col. Arvid E. M. Fogelberg, CAC, from Camp Pendleton, Va., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
Following off., CAC, from Ft. Story, Va., to Camp Edwards, Mass.: 1st Lt. Henry C. K. Tyrrell, 2nd Lt. Charles L. Bauserman, 2nd Lt. John C. Christukis, 2nd Lt. Hampton P. Fasig, 2nd Lt. Donald F. Priddle, 2nd Lt. William F. Rawcliffe.  
Following 2nd Lts., CAC, from Camp Pendleton, Va., to Camp Edwards, Mass.: William E. Bruce, Albert G. Boros, Archie A. Novotny, Jack W. Mullin, Converse C. Johnson, Jr., William F. Richards.  
Following QMC, off., from sta. ind., to 2nd Gen. Hosp., Ft. G. Meade, Md.: Maj. Paul M. Booth, Ft. Eustis, Va., 2nd Lt. Amiel Kirschbaum, Ft. Meade, Md.  
1st Lt. Collins F. Hall, MC, from Camp Lee, Va., 20 Feb., to Ft. G. Meade, Md.  
Following off., from Ft. G. Meade, Md., to Jacksonville, Fla.: Maj. Thomas G. Young, Jr., GSC(FA); Capt. William H. Merrill, Jr., Inf.; Capt. Pearson C. Conlyn, CE.  
2nd Lt. William M. Hawkes, Jr., Inf., from Ft. G. Meade, Md., to Philadelphia, Pa.  
1st Lt. John A. Rieble, MC, from Langley Fld., Va., to Charleston, S. C.  
Capt. Marilyn W. Miller, MC, from Ft. G. Meade, to Harrisburg, Pa.  
1st Lt. Raymond E. Zimmerman, QMC, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Camp Pickett, Blackstone, Va.  
Maj. Gilbert M. Allen, Jr., Inf., from Ft. G. Meade, Md., to Camp Poik, La.  
Capt. Horace M. Stark, Jr., CAC-Res., to AD, 20 Feb., Ft. G. Meade, Md.  
1st Lt. Raymond H. Hill, CAC-Res., to AD, 20 Feb., to Ft. G. Meade, Md.  
S. Sgt. Anthony Ettare, from Ft. G. Meade, Md., to Cantonment, Blackstone, Va.

### Sixth Corps Area

Lt. Col. John H. McKenzie, Inf., apptd. executive officer, Michigan Military Area, 16 Feb.

### RESERVE APPOINTMENTS

The following have accepted appointments as 2nd Lts. in the Air Reserve:

Thomas H. Borders  
John H. Holmes  
Robert I. Sorey  
Louis D. Alpe  
Jeter A. Pruett  
James S. Ross  
Pat Arnold  
William R. Cleveland  
Edwin W. Anderson  
George R. Hudson  
Harold G. Corwin  
Grover D. Hughes  
Jay Jacobs  
Alan H. Jones  
Robert W. Kirk  
Oscar J. Linscott  
Richard L. Moore  
Donald B. Steger  
Arthur H. Street  
Robert F. Strickler  
Orville P. Warner  
Donald S. Webber  
Harold V. Cook  
Raymond B. Girardo  
Archie M. Kahan  
Glenn A. Kent  
James J. Murray  
Vernon L. Redding  
James H. Young, Jr.  
Albert H. Dolinsky  
Aaron G. Olmsted  
Stuart J. Fuller, Jr.  
John L. Cronkhite  
Glen V. Leland, Jr.  
Lucius H. Myers  
Charles W. Slaughter  
Clarence L. Thacker  
Mortimer R. Torres  
William C. Gilmore  
Hazen H. Bedke  
Warner G. Baird, Jr.  
Louis C. Cordogan  
Elwin L. Dershem  
Joshua Z. Holland  
Edward W. Hughes  
Richard A. Johnson  
Gerard M. Leines  
John F. McNellis  
Edward Mauel  
George B. Potter  
N. Allen Riley  
Richard A. Scully  
W. J. Sullivan, Jr.  
Richard E. von Holdt  
Robert V. Keeling  
Frederick G. Shuman  
Philip W. Allen  
Samuel D. Johnson  
Robert R. Osborn

### NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

Robert C. Kuns  
Robert H. Legg  
Maynard E. Smith  
Harmon V. Strong  
William F. Traupe  
H. T. Ware, Jr.  
Claude H. Lawrence  
James M. McDonald  
Robert G. Ritchie  
James D. Rockett  
Robert G. Aho  
James H. Armstrong  
Robert O. Barker  
Ralph M. Buechler  
Joe D. Hanna, Jr.  
Reuben M. Harding  
B. F. Hopkins, Jr.  
John A. Innis  
John W. Kodis  
William H. Miller  
Robert J. Shafer  
Fred D. White  
Leon Anderson  
Robert P. Clement  
John C. Nichols  
Bennett E. Robertson  
Franklin F. Young  
Edgar D. Crumpacker  
Cecil E. Drew  
Morris Larson  
Kenneth A. Beck  
William J. Cavoli  
Milton L. Charnowitz  
George P. Cressman  
Thomas W. Glasgow  
Arnold R. Hull  
Arthur M. Longacre  
Ross G. Menoher, Jr.  
Curtis A. Miller  
Leslie L. Mondell  
Robison B. Patton, Jr.  
Jack Reichenbach  
Winthrop P. Sears  
James A. Sheer  
Clyde S. Ueber  
Paul T. Ulrich  
Leverett B. Clark  
Robert T. Poole

### Engineer Refresher Course

Following is a roster of officers who attended the 7th Refresher Course at Ft. Belvoir, 9 Dec. to 21 Jan.:

2nd Lt. J. A. Allison  
2nd Lt. C. B. Andrus  
2nd Lt. H. L. Arbens  
2nd Lt. A. E. Armstrong  
1st Lt. R. M. Armstrong  
2nd Lt. E. L. Attebery  
2nd Lt. G. J. Backe  
Capt. H. E. Bailey  
1st Lt. J. A. Baker  
1st Lt. R. T. Bard  
2nd Lt. R. B. Barnes  
1st Lt. W. R. Battley  
2nd Lt. W. C. Beach  
1st Lt. P. C. Beardslee  
1st Lt. W. S. Biggs  
2nd Lt. R. E. Bolgiano  
2nd Lt. R. F. Bookmyer  
2nd Lt. G. E. Bransom  
2nd Lt. K. W. Brown  
2nd Lt. H. W. Bryzcki  
2nd Lt. H. R. Buell  
2nd Lt. R. J. Burger  
2nd Lt. W. C. Butler  
1st Lt. G. E. Carpenter  
2nd Lt. W. A. Chapman  
2nd Lt. W. R. Clark  
2nd Lt. V. S. Clay  
2nd Lt. G. W. Cline  
Capt. R. E. Coffey  
2nd Lt. H. W. Coldren  
2nd Lt. R. P. Connott  
1st Lt. C. H. Cooper  
Capt. G. H. Cornell  
2nd Lt. J. E. Cowling  
2nd Lt. A. D. Cox  
2nd Lt. R. B. Craig  
2nd Lt. R. A. Cranmer  
1st Lt. J. F. Crews  
1st Lt. E. W. Culbertson  
2nd Lt. W. H. Deal  
1st Lt. C. C. DeCory  
2nd Lt. M. A. DePietro, Jr.  
2nd Lt. C. F. DeVillias  
2nd Lt. J. R. Donaldson  
2nd Lt. J. W. Dudrow  
2nd Lt. A. C. Dullin  
James E. Caskey, Jr.  
James K. David  
Geo. W. Alexander  
R. E. Armstrong, Jr.  
George R. Bandy  
Paul G. Blankenship  
Bill E. Hale  
George A. Lawson  
Jewell C. Maxwell  
Frank P. Taylor  
Wilbur R. Welch  
Cletus Wray  
Tyson H. Barnes  
F. G. Barreda  
Raymond J. Berger  
B. C. Carter  
Albert L. Chase, Jr.  
Cecil C. Duncan  
Monroe I. Dunn  
Lonnie J. Edmondson  
John C. Freeman, Jr.  
Jack S. Griffin  
George H. Hill  
Floyd G. McComas, Jr.  
Howell P. McCorkle  
Joe J. Munden  
John A. Orb  
Lester J. Reetz  
John Tyson  
Thomas J. White  
Alfred L. Newren  
H. J. R. Stevenson  
Max A. Woodbury  
William E. Wall, Jr.  
Clarence J. Grogan  
James W. Pfueger  
Robert H. Roberts  
Arthur L. Nelson  
Gordon C. Shields  
Lyle M. Argetstinger  
David P. Heffernan  
Peter K. Nelson  
Russell R. Roberts  
Bertin A. Whiting  
Joseph Q. Berta  
Marston C. Reed  
Eugene H. Karstens

2nd Lt. M. G. Kemp  
2nd Lt. F. G. Kenedick  
2nd Lt. L. R. Kirk  
2nd Lt. J. E. Kizaire  
2nd Lt. P. P. Kmat  
2nd Lt. R. V. Kollet  
2nd Lt. G. F. Kroehl  
1st Lt. P. J. Kunser  
2nd Lt. E. W. Lampe  
2nd Lt. V. J. Lash  
1st Lt. B. A. Lerner  
1st Lt. J. B. Lockett  
2nd Lt. F. R. Loetterie  
1st Lt. L. C. MacMurray  
2nd Lt. C. O. Magee  
2nd Lt. D. Maisel  
Capt. W. A. Maples  
2nd Lt. W. F. Martin  
1st Lt. M. F. Masoglia  
2nd Lt. K. R. Mattson  
2nd Lt. B. B. Maxwell, Jr.  
1st Lt. J. R. McAllister  
2nd Lt. C. R. McDaniel  
2nd Lt. F. R. McMillan  
1st Lt. H. E. Meisell  
2nd Lt. R. J. Meisinger  
2nd Lt. R. P. Miller  
1st Lt. L. R. Moore  
2nd Lt. P. L. Morehead, Jr.  
1st Lt. V. S. Morello  
2nd Lt. C. M. Moseley, Jr.  
Capt. W. C. Mulligan  
2nd Lt. R. P. Nace  
2nd Lt. D. R. Nealey  
1st Lt. J. J. Nekoranec  
1st Lt. P. J. Nelson  
2nd Lt. A. Neuweller  
2nd Lt. C. K. O'Rourke  
2nd Lt. J. M. Otts  
2nd Lt. C. D. Overholser  
Capt. J. H. Palmer  
2nd Lt. J. Q. Peoples  
1st Lt. E. L. Petree  
1st Lt. C. Pickering, Jr.  
1st Lt. B. F. Pierce  
2nd Lt. F. E. Plume  
1st Lt. R. B. Porter  
2nd Lt. J. C. Pounds, Jr.  
2nd Lt. A. E. Rasmusson  
2nd Lt. J. W. Ray  
2nd Lt. B. W. Reagan  
1st Lt. W. T. Reiss  
Capt. H. J. Richen  
1st Lt. E. A. Rische  
1st Lt. A. V. Rissi  
1st Lt. E. G. Rodgers  
1st Lt. D. D. Rogers  
1st Lt. J. A. Romano  
Capt. J. P. Ryan  
2nd Lt. V. A. Schaff  
2nd Lt. D. E. Schellberg  
2nd Lt. R. T. Schueler  
2nd Lt. R. L. Searing  
2nd Lt. H. K. Sedgwick  
2nd Lt. M. E. Shaw  
2nd Lt. J. N. Shepard  
2nd Lt. G. J. Shubat  
1st Lt. G. L. Slvier  
2nd Lt. W. B. Skeiton  
2nd Lt. P. D. Sleeper, Jr.  
2nd Lt. R. E. Sperry  
2nd Lt. J. E. Stannah  
1st Lt. R. B. Stegmaier, Jr.  
1st Lt. J. B. Stephenson  
2nd Lt. R. F. Sternitzke  
2nd Lt. R. R. Strachan  
1st Lt. P. L. Swecker  
Capt. A. L. Sweetland  
1st Lt. V. S. Tarr  
1st Lt. J. C. Taylor  
2nd Lt. P. R. Thaxton  
1st Lt. C. F. Townsend  
1st Lt. G. W. Traw  
2nd Lt. D. Vol Janin  
Capt. D. C. Wallace  
1st Lt. B. Walter  
1st Lt. K. S. Watson  
1st Lt. B. S. Weaver, Jr.  
2nd Lt. G. W. Webb  
2nd Lt. J. F. Weinbrecht  
2nd Lt. W. L. Williams III  
2nd Lt. R. O. Wilson  
1st Lt. W. B. Wilson  
1st Lt. W. E. Wilson, Jr.  
1st Lt. J. D. Wormley  
Capt. J. K. Wright III  
2nd Lt. F. M. Wyatt  
2nd Lt. L. L. Wyrick  
2nd Lt. R. W. Yoder  
2nd Lt. Ugo A. Zamperli  
Capt. C. H. Zwermann

### Meat Regulations Altered

Lamb on the "muttony" side will be the fare of troops until further notice, the War Department announced this week. The present policy of buying carcasses or cuts from carcasses weighing 30 to 40 pounds is being replaced by buying carcasses in the 30 to 60-pound range, which will include the older lambs. This policy will not be applicable to lamb carcasses or cuts purchased for sale through Army retail markets.

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## U. S. COAST GUARD

Temporary promotions of 65 warrant officers, chief petty officers and petty officers, first class, to the ranks of lieutenant (jg) and ensign have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and by President Roosevelt, the Coast Guard announced this week. Promotions include five warrant officers to lieutenants (jg), 45 warrant officers to ensign, and 15 chief petty officers and petty officers first class to ensign. Following is a list of those promoted to commissioned rank:

### Warrants to Lt. (jg)

Frank Bronski Nells P. Thomsen  
Chas. B. Medd Harry C. Gifford  
L. W. Croteau

### Warrant Officers to Ensign

Garland Sponburgh Alex. C. Cornell  
Lauri A. Seppala Elroy B. Dunphy  
Arthur H. Smith Marion M. Mitchell  
Ralph D. Frits Charles W. Radke  
Francis M. Daniel Wm. E. Long  
Elmer M. Chandler Gordon P. Hammond  
Winfield W. Ballowe Joel A. Osterberg  
Carl Bahm N. D. MacLellan

F. D. Overhauser  
George M. Walker  
Wm. J. Donigan  
Winfield S. Nevins  
John O'Brien  
Jos. E. O'Hagan  
Hans A. Hanson  
Edwin C. Davis  
Andrew O. Lealle  
Richard E. Walker  
Jas. I. Robertson  
Harold E. Gray  
V. E. Thornton  
Robt. W. Dempsey  
George H. Meyer

### Petty Officers to Ensign

Jas. A. Alsop Chas. H. Freymueller  
Wm. M. Blake, jr. Stanley F. Rogers  
Fred B. Bradley Frank B. Stewart  
George A. Gylant Stanley Wilk  
Earl G. Hamilton Calvin R. Clark  
Floyd S. Hartson F. H. Schonewolf  
Roland C. Johnson Cash V. Slaghuil  
P. M. Bauersfeld

Norman A. Dreher  
Carl McNulty  
Russell Cowan  
Gordon S. Disbury  
James W. Coste  
Burritt K. Cook  
Peter Madison  
Nils S. Nilsson  
Flyod M. Meyers  
Clyde T. Lusk  
Glenn J. Shannon  
Jas. W. Stonecypher  
Frank B. Wells  
Wm. H. Spooner

**Coast Guard Promotions**  
Commanding officers of Naval units have been authorized to advance fully qualified Coast Guard personnel assigned to their units to ratings not above seaman, first class; fireman, first class; or mess attendant, first class, without prior reference to Coast Guard Headquarters, it was disclosed this week. Recommendations for advancement of Coast Guard personnel to petty officer ratings will be made by the Commanding Officer to Coast Guard Headquarters for approval.

### Former Lighthouse Officers

The Navy Department this week requested legislation to provide former members of the Lighthouse Service now serving in the Coast Guard the same opportunities for temporary promotion as are now enjoyed by other members of the Coast Guard.

To carry out this proposal, the following amendment of subsection 11(b) of the Navy and Marine Corps temporary promotion act of 24 July, 1941, was proposed:

At the end of the subsection to add the following proviso:

Provided further, That for the purposes of

this subsection the length of total commissioned service of an officer, commissioned as an extra number in the Coast Guard from the former Lighthouse Service, shall be considered to be the same as that of the officer in a regular number in line of promotion next above him on the seniority list.

### Service Insurance Explained

Interested that all military personnel have complete and accurate information on National Service Life Insurance, Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Chief of the Special Services Branch, has prepared the following official release:

Any member of the Armed forces on active duty 20 Dec. 1941, who is not protected by government insurance or who wishes to increase his coverage to the maximum of \$10,000, may apply for National Service Life Insurance until 19 April 1942, without physical examination.

Thereafter, persons in this category must submit with their application evidence of good physical condition.

Military personnel coming into the service after 20 Dec. 1941, still have the usual 120-day period from the date of their entry on active duty to apply for National Service Life Insurance without medical examination. Thereafter, they can apply at any time but their application must be accompanied by evidence of a sound physical condition.

Information and instructions have been issued to the commanding officers of all military camps, posts and stations in the United States and abroad concerning the availability and procedure in obtaining National Service Life Insurance under the time extension authorized by Congress in an act of 20 Dec. 1941.

This extension was granted because it was found many men had been unable to comply with the prerequisites necessary to the granting of the coverage by reason of extended duty in the North Atlantic, Hawaii, Philippines and other outlying bases, or they had failed or neglected to apply for the insurance in the expectation that their service would be peacetime duty only. In addition, many persons did not have sufficient time to make application prior to the outbreak of hostilities because of the suddenness with which war was thrust upon the nation.

Applications should be submitted on Veterans Administration Form 350, obtainable through commanding officers who may request supplies from the Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C. In emergency situations or if application forms are not available at the post of duty, any statement in writing placed in official channels will be considered an application if it properly identifies the applicant, is dated, signed by him, shows the amount of insurance desired, and is accompanied by a remittance or proper authorization for deduction from service pay of a sum sufficient to cover the first monthly premium on the amount of insurance for which application is made.

It is desired that such applications show the effective date of the insurance and the names and relationship of the beneficiaries designated. National Service Life Insurance contains no restrictions as to residence, travel, occupation, or military or naval service and covers death from any cause. All expenses of administration, including the costs of the extra hazards of war, are borne by the Government through the United States Veterans Administration, giving the policy holder the benefit of insurance at net peacetime rates.

Issued on the five-year level premium term plan, National Service Life Insurance may be converted to or exchanged for policies on the Ordinary Life, Twenty Payment Life or Thirty Payment Life plan at any time after the insurance has been in force for one year and within the five-year term period.

Information on Government insurance is available to all military personnel through their organization commanders.

### Honor War Poet

A new Army camp to be located at Stetson, N. J., near New Brunswick, will be named Camp Kilmer for the soldier-poet Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, the War Department announced this week. Sergeant Kilmer, made famous by his poem "Trees," was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 1886. He enlisted as a private soon after the United States' entry into the World War and was killed in action 30 July 1918 while his regiment, the 168th Infantry, was engaged in the Aisne-Marne offensive.

### Army Webbing Purchase

Recent contract awards covering webbing for Army use total in excess of \$1,250,000, according to a War Department announcement this week.

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## Official U. S. War Communiques

War Department, No. 115, 19 Feb.

**Netherlands Indies:** A formation of sixteen American Army P-40 pursuit planes intercepted twenty-five heavy Japanese bombers and two fighter planes which flew over Soerabaja, Java, in four successive waves. Five enemy bombers and one enemy fighter were destroyed. One of our planes was shot down, but the pilot parachuted to safety.

Navy Department, No. 41, 19 Feb.

**Far East:** A U. S. submarine has sunk a 5,000-ton cargo ship in the East China sea.

War Department, No. 116, 20 Feb.

**Philippine Theater:** Positional fighting continues on all sections of the front in Batan. Enemy airplanes dropped a number of incendiary bombs on installations behind our lines. An examination of these bombs discloses that the Japanese are using white phosphorous as an incendiary filler.

General MacArthur, in behalf of his troops, has acknowledged with appreciation the cordial greeting transmitted to him by 60,000 arsenal employees of the Ordnance Department of the Army in the United States.

War Department, No. 117, 21 Feb.

**1. Philippine Theater:** Heavy artillery firing by both sides characterized the action in Batan during the past twenty-four hours. Infantry patrols were active, resulting in numerous skirmishes. In the air, enemy aircraft made frequent flights over our lines, dropping incendiary bombs.

Hostile artillery fire on all our fortifications was resumed, with Fort Frank bearing the brunt of the attack. Our harbor defense batteries returned the fire.

**2. Netherlands Indies:** American aircraft participated in continuing attacks on Japanese shipping off the coast of Bali.

An enemy fleet consisting of two cruisers, four or five destroyers, and four transports appeared off the southeast coast of Bali and was attacked by a formation of heavy American Army bombers, accompanied by two American Army A-24 dive bombers. The heavy bombers made three direct hits on one or more cruisers, and two direct hits on the transports. One enemy cruiser and one transport were hit by smaller missiles from our dive bombers. Four enemy fighter planes were shot down. Our aircraft suffered no losses in this attack.

Later, seven American Army A-24 dive bombers, with an escort of sixteen P-40

fighter planes, resumed the attack on the enemy vessels. In this fight a Japanese cruiser was seriously damaged. Two of our dive bombers and two of our fighter planes were lost.

In a subsequent action three of our heavy bombers attacked another enemy cruiser off Bali, scoring three hits. A later attack was made on the Japanese vessels by ten American Army bombers of the Flying Fortress type. Results of this attack have not been reported.

It is believed that this aerial fighting off Bali is the action previously described in press reports from Batavia, Java.

War Department, No. 118, 21 Feb.

**Philippine Theater:** General MacArthur has furnished the War Department with reports he has received relative to the morale and loyalty of the Filipinos in the areas occupied by Japanese troops.

Despite the harshness and severity of the military rule imposed by the invaders, the spirit of the liberty-loving Filipinos remains undaunted. Confidence in ultimate victory and hope that the Japanese soon may be expelled from the Islands is expressed by all classes of the people.

Civilian resistance to the Japanese is growing in intensity and is becoming increasingly effective. The Filipinos take advantage of every opportunity to show their contempt for the Japanese aggressor. Many informers have mysteriously disappeared. A secret society known as the "F.F.F." or "Fighters for Freedom" has been formed to foster civilian resistance.

A few days ago the Japanese military authorities woke up to find that proclamations which they had plastered throughout Manila and the countryside had all been strangely altered. This proclamation enumerated a number of offenses against the Japanese which were punishable by death. It declared that for every Japanese killed, ten Filipinos would be shot. The alteration made the proclamation read that for every Filipino killed ten Japanese soldiers would lose their lives.

Navy Department, No. 42, 21 Feb.

**Far East:** Six U. S. destroyers in company with Dutch warships attacked the Japanese landing force on the Island of Bali and sank two enemy destroyers. Our destroyers suffered only slight damage and minor loss of personnel.

In addition to the naval battalion composed of bluejackets and marines fighting with Gen-

eral MacArthur's command considerable equipment salvaged from Cavite and other sources of naval supply has been used to good advantage in the defense of the Bataan Peninsula.

Rear Adm. Francis W. Rockwell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of the 18th Naval District, the Senior Naval Officer fighting with General MacArthur, reports that this equipment consists of three-inch and four-inch artillery as well as boat guns and machine guns of several types, with ammunition. A large number of hand grenades, aircraft bombs and depth charges have been available.

Stores of gasoline, diesel oil and lubricating oil were saved and are being used in field operations. Motor launches, tugs and facilities for repair of artillery, tanks and trucks have been provided in addition to electrical and ordnance supplies.

Personnel of the naval air base organization who were previously employed on government contracts have constructed and repaired air fields and roads in the fighting area. Such heavy equipment as steam shovels, tractors, cranes, trucks and grades have been operated by this organization to useful advantage on Bataan and Corregidor.

War Department, No. 119, 22 Feb.

**Philippine Theater:** Enemy action in Batan was largely confined to frequent air raids over our lines.

Intermittent artillery duelling continues between hostile batteries on the Cavite shore and the guns of our harbor defenses.

General MacArthur has made public the details of sharp fighting early in February in which Philippine soldiers of the Igorot Tribe especially distinguished themselves.

The Igorots are a non-Christian tribe living in the Bontoc mountain region of northern Luzon. They are an industrious, peace-loving people, but they are likewise absolutely fearless. As members of the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth they have proved to be excellent fighting men.

During the recent enemy offensive the 20th Japanese infantry regiment made an attack on a position held by a single Igorot company. To a man, the Igorots died in their fox holes without flinching or thought of retreat, but exacting a tremendous toll from the Japanese.

To restore the situation our high command ordered an immediate counter-attack by a tank unit supported by infantry. The infantry soldiers were Igorots, eager to even the score for their lost tribesmen.

The bamboo jungle and the heavy, irregular terrain of that section of the front were al-

most impenetrable and apparently made it impossible for the tanks to operate. However, the limitless resourcefulness, which is an outstanding characteristic of General MacArthur's troops, immediately came into play. Without a word, the Igorot commander hoisted his men to the tops of the tanks in order that they might guide the machines through the matted morass of underbrush, the thickets and the trees. The exposed Igorot soldier on top of the tank served as the eyes of the American driver. The guide signaled the driver with a stick, and with an automatic pistol fired continuously as the unit closed with the enemy.

Continuing his report General MacArthur said:

"Bataan has seen many wild mornings, but nothing to equal this. No quarter was asked and none was given. Always above the din of the battle rose the fierce shouts of the Igorots as they rode the tanks and fired their pistols.

"No gun, no thicket, only death itself could stop that mad rush. Of all the bloody spots on the peninsula that proved to be the bloodiest.

"When the attack was over, the remnants of the tanks and of the Igorots were still there but the 20th Japanese Infantry regiment was completely annihilated."

In recounting the story of the battle to an assembly of his officers, General MacArthur said:

"Many desperate acts of courage and heroism have fallen under my observation on many fields of battle in many parts of the world. I have been forlorn hopes become realities. I have seen last ditch stands and innumerable acts of personal heroism that defy description. But for sheer breath-taking and heart-stopping desperation, I have never known the equal of those Igorots riding the tanks."

"Gentlemen," continued the General, his voice softening, "when you tell that story stand in tribute to those gallant Igorots."

(Continued on Next Page)

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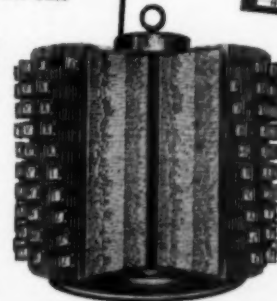
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## Official War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Navy Department, No. 43, 25 Feb.

**Atlantic Area:** The Coast Guard Cutter Alexander Hamilton was torpedoed by an enemy submarine off Iceland. While being towed into port the ship capsized and had to be sunk by gunfire.

Loss of personnel which occurred when the ship was torpedoed was moderate. Next of kin of those lost have been notified.

War Department, No. 120, 23 Feb.

**Philippine Theater:** Fighting has died down on all fronts on Luzon. There was practically no enemy air or ground activity in Bataan during the past twenty-four hours.

Firing from hostile shore batteries on our harbor defenses, which has been intermittent for several days, has now entirely ceased.

On recommendation of General MacArthur, President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth has awarded the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines, the highest military decoration of the Commonwealth, to Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, of General MacArthur's forces.

These two officers, who are now occupying key posts in the epic defense of Bataan, served as members of the American Military Mission, which devised the original plans and methods for the defense of the Philippines.

The citations accompanying the awards call attention to the services of these officers in connection with the brilliant conception and execution of these plans. The American Military Mission planned the creation of the Army that is now striking such heavy blows on the battlefield.

"This success," the citations continue, "has earned for the Philippine Commonwealth the priceless right to be recognized on its own merit as an equal in the brotherhood of arms by the nations of the world."

The citations also point to the outstanding service of these two officers as principal assistants to the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces of the Far East in

the magnificent defense that has won the plaudits of the entire world.

The medals were presented to General Sutherland and General Marshall by General MacArthur in the field today as a part of the observance of Washington's Birthday by our field forces in the Philippines. In presenting the medals, General MacArthur said:

"These are two of the finest officers who have ever served under my command. Cool and resourceful, courageous and determined, resolute and devoted, they are deserving of this immediate award of these well-earned decorations. Tomorrow they might well be casualties, too late to know of a nation's military honor to them."

War Department, No. 121, 23 Feb.

**Netherlands Indies:** An attack was made today by a formation of heavy American Army bombers of the Flying Fortress type on the Japanese-held airfield at Denpasar on the island of Bali. Several direct hits were scored and it is believed that six medium bombers of the enemy were destroyed on the ground. The runways of the field were damaged. None of our planes was injured.

In operations of the American Army Air Forces in the Netherlands Indies since 1 Jan. 1942, at least nine enemy vessels were sunk and twenty-four others damaged. In the same period, forty-eight enemy airplanes were shot down or destroyed on the ground. An incomplete estimate of enemy losses caused by our Air Force follows:

**Enemy Ships**  
1 battleship damaged  
12 cruisers damaged  
2 tankers sunk  
6 transports sunk  
8 transports damaged  
1 aircraft carrier damaged  
1 destroyer sunk  
2 destroyers damaged

**Enemy Planes**  
13 bombers destroyed  
35 fighters destroyed

War Department, No. 122, 24 Feb.

1. West Coast: An enemy submarine, appar-

ently Japanese, fired twenty-five rounds of five-inch shells at the Bankline Oil Refinery, near Ellwood, Calif., last night at about 7:20 P.M., Pacific War Time. Slight damage was done and no casualties were reported. The submarine appeared on the surface of the ocean about one-fourth mile off Ellwood, which is twelve miles west of Santa Barbara. Firing was from two five-inch guns. Army and Navy aircraft and surface vessels have instituted a search for the submarine.

2. **Philippine Theater:** There was no activity of ground troops on either side during the past twenty-four hours.

Enemy aircraft dropped a considerable number of incendiary bombs behind our lines.

Navy Department, No. 44, 24 Feb.

**Atlantic Area:** The USS Truxton, a World War destroyer, and the USS Pollux, a cargo ship, ran aground in foul weather off the coast of Newfoundland and were lost.

Due to the extremely difficult surf caused by the gale raging in the Atlantic and the bitterness of the winter weather loss of life was heavy on both vessels. Heroic efforts to swim lines ashore failed due to the inability to handle them when they became oil soaked.

A breeches buoy was finally rigged to a ledge at sea level, but some of the survivors were washed away before they could be gotten to the top of the cliff that lined the rocky shore.

The Truxton broke up almost immediately after grounding and soon thereafter the Pollux did likewise.

The survivors owe their rescue in large measure to the tireless, efficient and in many cases heroic action of the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland.

The next of kin of those lost in this tragic drama of the sea have been notified.

War Department, No. 123, 25 Feb.

**Philippine Theater:** There were sharp encounters between our patrols and the enemy all along the line in Bataan. Small elements of our troops were uniformly successful in aggressive local actions.

**Netherlands Indies:** A formation of nine Japanese bombers, protected by fourteen fighting planes, was intercepted over Java by seven American Army P-40 pursuit planes and turned back. Our planes shot down one enemy bomber and one fighter. Four other enemy bombers and two fighters were damaged in the attack. Our planes suffered no losses.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

Navy Department, No. 45, 25 Feb.

**Far East:** The Secretary of the Navy issued the following communique, summarizing previously published losses inflicted by U. S. Naval Forces upon the Japanese Navy and Merchant Marine in the period from 10 December 1941 until 24 February 1942, inclusive. The following information is compiled from Navy Department Communiques beginning with No. 1 and ending with No. 44, and complements similar information summarizing enemy losses and damage published in recent Communiques of the United States Army.

In accordance with its previously announced policy, the Navy does not indulge in the practice of overstating the losses that we inflict upon the enemy, or of understating the losses inflicted on us. The Navy will report only such facts as can be substantiated. Thus the tabulation of vessels damaged does not include many enemy ships thought to have been damaged, lack of conclusive evidence precluding specific announcements in these instances.

Submarines known to be sunk include only those sunk during the heroic defense of Wake Island and during the recent raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. In accordance with the established Navy Department policy submarine sinkings are never announced until it is reasonably certain that the enemy has become cognizant of their loss. This explains the time lag in connection with various reports. There is evidence, however, of further sinkings of enemy submarines in Pacific waters, but their announcement will not be made until full reports have been made to the Navy Department and absolute surety is determined.

Prior to the vicious attack made on the United Nations by the Japanese Empire on December 7, 1941, the pride of the Japanese Merchant Marine consisted of three 17,000 ton luxury ships of the Yawata class. One of these ships is known to have been converted to serve as an Aircraft Carrier. The United States Naval forces have sunk one Merchantman of the Yawata class, and one Aircraft Carrier of the same class, leaving only one such vessel known to be in service with the enemy.

Tabulation follows, by type of vessel:  
Battleships—1 of "Kongo" class damaged.  
Aircraft Carriers—1 sunk, 1 believed sunk.  
Cruisers—2 sunk.  
Destroyers—7 sunk, 1 believed sunk.  
Submarines—3 sunk, 1 damaged.  
Scaphander Tenders—1 believed sunk.

Minesweepers—1 sunk.

Gunboats—1 sunk.

Fleet Tankers—3 sunk.

Transports—13 sunk, 2 believed sunk.

Supply Ships and Merchantmen—16 sunk.

Miscellaneous—(Type unidentified)—6 sunk.

2 believed sunk, 3 damaged.

**Summary:** Total announced losses inflicted upon the Japanese in the period outlined above are as follows:

Combatant Vessels—15 sunk, 3 believed sunk, 2 damaged.

Noncombatant Vessels—38 sunk, 4 believed sunk, 3 damaged.

Total Combatant and Noncombatant—53 sunk, 7 believed sunk, 5 damaged.

**Atlantic Area:** During January, 1942, 22 ships of the United Nations registry had torpedoed fired at them in waters contiguous to the United States. In addition 38 other ships were attacked in the area West of 30 degrees West Longitude. One enemy submarine is believed to have been sunk, 3 are believed to have been damaged and 34 additional attacks were inconclusive in evidence of damage.

In February, up to and including the 23rd instant, 23 ships of the United Nations have been attacked by enemy submarines in U. S. coastal waters and 31 additional ships in the area West of 30 degrees West Longitude. Two enemy submarines are believed to have been sunk and one damaged in these areas. In addition, 15 attacks have been made on enemy submarines by our forces with inconclusive results.

War Department, No. 124, 25 Feb.

1. **Netherlands Indies:** Six American Army heavy bombers of the Flying Fortress type attacked Japanese shipping off Macassar today, sinking two large enemy transports.

A formation of American Army pursuit planes of the P-40 type intercepted fifty-two Japanese bombers, accompanied by forty fighting planes, over Soerabaja. In the ensuing action one enemy bomber was shot down and several other Japanese planes were hit, but their destruction was not confirmed. None of our planes was damaged in either action.

2. **Philippine Theater:** The War Department will announce in General Orders the award by the President, in the name of Congress, of the Congressional Medal of Honor to First Lieutenant Willibald C. Bianchi, 45th Infantry, Philippine Scouts, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. The award was made by the President, on recommendation of General MacArthur.

The feat for which the award was made occurred on 3 Feb. 1942, near Bagac, Bataan, Philippine Islands. A rifle platoon of Lieutenant Bianchi's regiment attacked enemy machine gun nests. Though not a member of this unit, Lieutenant Bianchi voluntarily joined it and personally silenced a machine gun nest with hand grenades. Though wounded, he climbed on top of an American tank and manned its anti-aircraft gun. He was wounded three times during the engagement.

General MacArthur has been designated to act for the President in presenting this award to Lieutenant Bianchi. The citation accompanying the award is as follows:

"Willibald C. Bianchi, First Lieutenant, 45th Infantry, Philippine Scouts, United States Army. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy on 3 Feb. 1942, near Bagac, Province of Bataan, Philippine Islands. When the Rifle Platoon of another company was ordered to wipe out two strong enemy machine gun nests, Lieutenant Bianchi voluntarily and of his own initiative, advanced with the platoon leading part of the men. When wounded early in the action by two bullets through the left hand, he did not stop for first aid but discarded his rifle and began firing a pistol. He located a machine gun nest and personally silenced it with grenades. When wounded the second time by two machine gun bullets through the chest muscles, Lieutenant Bianchi climbed to the top of an American tank, manned its anti-aircraft machine gun and fired into strongly held enemy position until knocked completely off the tank by a third severe wound."

Lieutenant Bianchi was born in New Ulm, Minnesota, and was a resident of that city when commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps on 3 June, 1940. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Carrie Bianchi, who resides at New Ulm, Minnesota.

War Department, No. 125, 26 Feb.

**Philippine Theater:** In a surprise thrust General MacArthur's troops in Bataan attacked sharply all along the line, capturing a number of the enemy's advance positions. The attack was particularly successful on the right, where forward elements of the Japanese troops were forced to withdraw several kilometers. Fighting is still in progress with continued local successes. However, the main positions of the enemy have not been penetrated.

Information reaching General MacArthur from central and northern Luzon indicates that small bodies of American and Philip-

(Please turn to Page 717)

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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### General Philip B. Peyton to Be Retired

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Peyton, former commander of the I Army Corps, Columbia, S. C., and of the Army War College at Washington, D. C., will be retired from active duty on 28 Feb. 1942, because of physical disability, the War Department announced this week.

General Peyton has had service at Ft. Myer, Va.; Ft. William McKinley, P. I.; Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; Camp Fremont, Calif.; Camp Forrest, Ga.; Camp Mills, N. Y.; Camp Gordon, Ga.; Ft. Benning, Ga.; Ft. Rosecrans, Calif.; Ft. De Russy and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

He is a former commanding officer of the 8th Division, Camp Jackson, S. C. He had distinguished service in the World War with the 6th Infantry, A.E.F., the 10th Infantry, A.E.F., and was the commanding officer of the 61st Infantry, A.E.F., participating in the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel defenses.

Born in Nashville, Tennessee, on 22 Jan. 1881, General Peyton was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1901 with the degree of B.S. He was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry on 11 June 1904.

From November 1909, until April 1911, he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., and then he served in the same capacity at the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D., until 16 Dec. 1912.

In November 1916, he was assigned as an instructor at the Citizens Training Camp, Presidio of San Francisco, California, until 3 Jan. 1918. Transferred to the 6th Infantry, he sailed for France, 5 Apr. 1918, remaining with that regiment until 30 Aug. 1918. He then served with the 60th Infantry, A.E.F., until 18 Oct. 1918, when he was made commander of the 61st Infantry, A.E.F., until July 1919.

For his part in the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel offensives he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Silver Star.

Following his return to the United States after the World War, General Peyton was assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn., and later was assistant to the Officer in Charge of ROTC Affairs, Headquarters, Seventh Corps Area, Omaha, Nebraska, and Corps Area, CMTC Officer.

General Peyton was graduated from the Advance Course at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.; the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; and the Army War College, Washington, D. C. He was graduated from the Tank School at Ft. George G. Meade, Md., in 1932, and served with the War Department General Staff in Washington until June, 1936, when he was assigned as Chief, Tank Section, at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Taking command of the 12th Infantry Brigade with headquarters at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., in 1937, General Peyton sailed for Hawaii in April 1938, where he was made commander of the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade, with headquarters at Ft. De Russy. In December 1938, he was assigned to command the 21st Infantry Brigade at Schofield Barracks, in Hawaii, serving until December 1939, when he was appointed Commandant of the Army War College in Washington.

8 July 1940, General Peyton was named to command the 8th Division at Camp Jackson, S. C., and 26 Dec. 1940, he was assigned to command the I Army Corps with headquarters at Columbia, S. C.

### Patriotic Efforts

His mules he sold to the Army; his life savings he invested in Defense Bonds; himself he enlisted in the Navy—that is the patriotic story of Robert Earl Faust, Hayti, Mo., as reported by the Navy Department this week.

### General Danford to Retire

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Danford, Chief of Field Artillery, will be retired from active duty on 28 Feb. 1942, on his own application after 41 years of service. He is 62 years old.

General Danford has made a record of accomplishment during his whole career, and has made constant efforts to refine and improve the doctrines of the Field Artillery in light of the "ever-changing application of the unchanging principles of war."

General Danford was born in New Boston, Illinois, on 7 July 1879. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the class of 1904 and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. General Danford performed his entire military service in the Field Artillery. He is a thorough student of the tactics and technique of Field Artillery, as well as those of the combined arms.

In 1915 and 1916, he organized and was on duty with the famous "Yale Batteries" of Field Artillery at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., the first units to be organized under the Reserve Officers Training Corps program.

During the World War he organized the first Replacement Depot at Camp Jackson, S. C. The need for trained artillerymen during that war was in part answered by this organization. For this service he received the commendation of Maj. Gen. William J. Snow, the first Chief of Field Artillery, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

After the war he was Commandant of Cadets at West Point, when General Douglas MacArthur was superintendent there.

From August, 1935, through June, 1937, he commanded the 13th Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii. Returning to the United States on 1 July 1937, he was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff, Sixth Corps Area.

On 26 March 1938, General Danford assumed the duties of Chief of Field Artillery with the rank of major general. A student of military leadership, he believes that the leadership potential in the United States Army is exceeded by that of no other Army.

General Danford was one of the first of the junior Field Artillery officers to be made a brigadier general during the World War. He is a graduate of various service schools, including the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and the Army War College in Washington, D. C. General Danford has served in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery on four different occasions and under each one of the four chiefs who held the appointment prior to his own.

### Navy Evacuees' Allowances

The Comptroller General has held that where dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Navy were ordered evacuated from overseas stations for a cause which has been legislatively recognized as sufficient to justify their evacuation—as distinguished from a mere departmental conclusion that such was required "for the convenience of the Government"—otherwise proper payments of rental allowance or money allowance for quarters, as the case may be, for dependents are authorized, so long as the cause for evacuation continues to exist, from the date subsequent to 20 Dec. 1941, the date of a general evacuation order, that the dependents were required to vacate public quarters, provided existing assignments of public quarters for dependents are terminated.

Where officers and enlisted men of the Navy are not permitted to have their dependents accompany them to overseas stations for a cause which has been legislatively recognized as justifying evacuation of dependents from such stations—as distinguished from a mere de-

partmental conclusion that such is required for the "convenience of the Government"—otherwise proper payments of rental allowance or money allowance for quarters, as the case may be, for dependents are authorized, so long as such cause continues to exist, from the date subsequent to 20 Dec. 1941, the date of a general departmental order directing the evacuation of dependents from overseas stations, that the officer or enlisted man arrived at his overseas station, provided public quarters are not in fact occupied by dependents after that date.

### Criticizes General Lear

The Kansas City, Mo., *Journal* in an editorial on 20 Feb., reprinted in the *Congressional Record* by Senator Truman, of Mo., took Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding the Second Army, to task for his inconsistency in removing Maj. Gen. Ralph E. Truman from command of a division which he recently praised for its training record.

According to the *Journal*, General Lear, addressing a meeting in Kansas City, said, "Your 35th Division developed speedily and well, did a fine job during our two months of maneuvers last fall, and at their last inspection we were convinced that wherever they go and whatever they are called upon to do, the Second Army and all of you on the home front will have ample reason for pride in their accomplishments. Officers and men alike will go into battle better trained and more effectively equipped than their predecessors in the last World War."

"Very good for the 35th Division," commented the *Journal*, "but what of General Lear?"

It pointed out that after the maneuvers, General Lear relieved General Truman of command, and expressed the thought that "the praises be said by somebody else."

"He stands convicted of removing a commander who transformed an untrained division into a unit which, according to General Lear himself, is better trained and equipped than the original 35th."

### RCA Circuit to New Zealand

Further strengthening the radio lifeline of communication between the United States and Australasia, a new direct radiotelegraph circuit has been opened by RCA Communications, Inc., linking San Francisco with Wellington, New Zealand. This is the first time that direct radio communication has been established between this country and New Zealand.

Previously, radiotelegraph traffic from the United States to New Zealand has been handled by RCA's direct circuit to Australia, from where the messages were relayed to New Zealand. Delays caused by the necessity of relay will be eliminated by the new 6,000-mile circuit, which becomes the fifty-first RCA circuit for direct communication with other countries. The terminal station at Wellington will be operated by the New Zealand Government Telegraph Administration.

### Military Air Travel

Orders directing travel of military personnel by air, the Comptroller General has stated, should be made sufficiently specific, without disclosing confidential information, to permit a reasonably certain determination of their air travel status for purposes of payment of per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by section 12 of the act of 10 June 1922, as amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Where orders to a substantial number of military personnel, not specifically designated as a military organization but functioning as such under a superior commander, direct air travel to participate in simulated combat activities, the air travel status of the personnel for purposes of payment of per diem in lieu of subsistence will be terminated by the directed duty, but where orders direct the travel of a limited number of personnel, not as a military organization or command, for temporary individual instruction or for the purpose of testing equipment, their otherwise continuing air travel status will not be so terminated.

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—Acts and expressions by the responsible heads of the United Nations this week establish there will be no deviation by any of them from the common purpose to defeat the Totalitarian States. Both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill declared that there is complete political and military collaboration and cooperation between the Allied countries. Premier Stalin reiterated his confidence that the Germans will be expelled from Russia, and that the Hitler regime will be liquidated. The steadfast adherence of Chiang Kai-Shek to the Alliance was manifested by his efforts to obtain support for the war effort by the several groups in India, which want a Dominion status, or which, through the lips of Gandhi, have been expressing opposition to participation in war. Officials of the Dutch East Indies have been proclaiming their satisfaction with the attitude of Great Britain and the United States, and thereby have made it clear that they will not listen to Japanese suggestion that they make a separate peace.

Words have not been the only means by which the members of the United Nations have shown the desire to promote their existing close relations. The United States and Britain entered into a post-war economy agreement, the preamble of which states that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace. This pact has been communicated not only to the nations struggling with us in the war, but with those which have been able to maintain a perilous neutrality, and will serve in its general principles as the basis of negotiations with them. The pact was signed at a peculiarly interesting moment for Winston Churchill, who, in order to draw the fire of his opposition in Parliament, was forced to reorganize his War Cabinet, and to make a number of changes in the larger Ministry. It is realized here, as it is realized in London, that Mr. Churchill's main ground for continuance in power rests upon the closeness of American cooperation with Britain in the prosecution of the war. However, it is appreciated that if further tragedies should come—and the Prime Minister has frankly stated they must be expected—he may not be able to escape overthrow. This, however, is a possibility of the future, and as events in war determine policies, the exigencies of the United Nations situation may prevent it from occurring. The changes made in the War Cabinet, and the Ministry, which will be responsible to the Parliament, and the organization of the Pacific Council to which the Dutch and Chung King Governments have been admitted, will, it is anticipated, assure no alteration in British policy. So far as India is concerned, the new Churchill Ministry has promised concessions that may go a long way toward satisfying the Indian peoples.

Both Hitler and Mussolini spoke again this week, the former blaming winter for his lack of progress in Russia, and promising new successes for German arms, and the latter decrying peace rumors in Italy, and asserting that only after victory can discussion of peace be permitted. It is known the two Dictators are active in preparations for the spring and summer campaigns they are about to launch, and because of this fact special attention was paid to the explosion of a bomb near the German Ambassador to Turkey, who escaped injury. The German Government started an investigation of this occurrence, but because it wishes no disturbance in its relations with the Ankara Government it has not as yet addressed any complaint to it. Berlin and Rome would like to obtain permission to pass through the Dardanelles, but Ankara is refusing to grant it. That Government is sending a Minister to Washington to assist the Ambassador, which is accepted as proof that it has no intention of entering into the war against the United States.

A continuing matter of concern to the United Nations is the movement of French warships. The French battleship Dunkerque, which was damaged by the British at Oran, has arrived at Toulon. There are reports that other units of the French Navy have been reconditioned and prepared for sea, and that a detachment, which was at Dakar, has sailed for Madagascar. The State Department has frequently emphasized to Vichy the importance of any indication that would seem to lessen the security and independence of the French Fleet as a purely French unit. Rumors have come from London that the French authorities in Martinique and Guadeloupe have allowed German submarines to use those islands as bases for their operations in the Caribbean Sea. These rumors are declared to be without foundation. But it is apparent the German ships have a base somewhere in Caribbean or nearby Atlantic waters, and it is to find this base that the Navy is energetically searching. Doubtless, French units have gone to Madagascar for the purpose of safeguarding that island and preventing its harbors from serving the Japanese. If this be true, then more faith will be placed in the assurances of the Petain Government that it will not allow its territory to be used for belligerent operations. Tokyo has asserted that Japanese submarines are operating in the Indian Ocean from Singapore. Probably this is correct, but their ability to attack Allied shipping would be increased should Madagascar be available to them.

There are no present indications that Russia has any other purpose at this time than to resist the onslaught of Hitler. It is noted that in his Order of the Day to the Red Army, Stalin confined his aims to the quelling of the German Armies from Soviet territory and the safeguarding of the honor and independence of his country. Attempts were made to show that in his order, Stalin included former Poland in the territory which would be reconquered and held, but the text of the document specifically establishes the contrary. In fact, the Premier expressly stated that a source of strength to the Red Army was the friendship of all "freedom loving peoples." There is no doubt the relations of the United States and Britain with the Soviet Union are satisfactory, and this is established by our dispatch of increasing quantities of munitions for the use of the Red Army in the harder campaign that soon will open.

**Bureau of Aeronautics**—The first group of officers for Administrative positions in Naval aviation facilities has entered training at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I., the Bureau of Aeronautics announced this week. Approximately 500 in number, the group includes men in the age range from 27 to 42 years who come from the various field of civilian business life. Their course of study will be eight weeks and will be concerned with indoctrinational matters. Upon successful completion of the course it is expected that the men who have been given probationary commissions

as lieutenants (jg) or lieutenants in the Naval Reserve will become permanent officers.

Under consideration by the Bureau of Aeronautics for some time, the plan is designed to provide men well trained in business and administrative matters for duties at Naval aviation shore facilities and aboard ship, thereby relieving flying personnel for strictly flying tasks. Capt. Andrew C. McFall, USN, is the commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, while Lt. Comdr. J. J. Schieffelin, USNR, is in charge of the Naval Training School, where the men are enrolled for study.

**Chemical Warfare Service**—Maj. Herbert P. Helss, CWS, left the Office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service this week for Dallas, Tex., where he will supervise the opening of the Dallas Chemical Warfare Procurement Office. The new office will be the center of chemical warfare materiel purchases for Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

**Bureau of Ships**—The rapidly growing fleet of the Navy's latest designed destroyers was increased by four last week at double launching ceremonies at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., and at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. The new destroyers, USS Duncan and USS Lansdowns, were launched at the Kearny yard while the USS Guest and the USS Hutchins moved into the water at the Navy Yard at Boston.

The USS Duncan was sponsored by Mrs. Dorothy Clark Thayer, of Wellesley, Mass., a cousin of the late Comdr. Silas Duncan, USN, for whom the destroyer was named. Ten minutes after the USS Duncan was launched, the USS Lansdowne, sponsored by Mrs. Margaret Lansdowne Hunt, of Washington, D. C., followed into the water. Keels for new destroyers in the way occupied by the Duncan and Lansdowne were expected to be laid this week.

The USS Guest was sponsored by Mrs. Ann Guest Walsh, Annapolis, Md., a granddaughter of the late Capt. John Guest, USN, for whom the vessel was named. Mrs. Carleton B. Hutchins, of Coronado, Calif., sponsored the USS Hutchins, named in honor of her late husband Lt. Carleton B. Hutchins, USN.

Secretary of the Navy Knox announced this week that President Roosevelt has selected the names for four new destroyers authorized by Act of Congress, 23 Feb. 1942, for which contracts already have been awarded. Three of the new destroyers are named for naval officers killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec., while the fourth is named in honor of the commanding officer of the destroyer USS Reuben James, torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic west of Iceland on the night of 30-31 Oct. 1941.

Names of the new vessels follow: USS Bennion, named in honor of the late Capt. Mervyn Sharp Bennion, to be constructed at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.; USS Heywood L. Edwards, named in honor of the late Lt. Comdr. Heywood L. Edwards, USN, also to be constructed at the Boston Navy Yard; USS Kidd, named in honor of the late Rear Adm. Isaac Campbell Kidd, USN, to be constructed at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J.; and USS Van Valkenburgh, named in honor of the late Capt. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, USN, to be constructed at the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp., Mobile, Ala. The Bennion, Kidd, and Van Valkenburgh are the vessels named for officers killed at Pearl Harbor. The USS Heywood L. Edwards is named for the commanding officer of the destroyer USS Reuben James who went down with his ship.

**Signal Corps**—The Officers' Candidate Department at the Signal Corps School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., is now undergoing a sixfold expansion while the Enlisted Men's Department and the Officers' Department are being doubled, it was announced this week. In addition, two new advanced courses, each three months in length and accommodating Signal Corps reserve officers in captain and field grades, will be established in the Officers' Department, to begin about 1 March. One course will cover the duties of division and corps signal officers, and the tactical employment of division signal companies, corps signal battalions, and Army signal service units attached to independent corps. The other will cover the duties of the signal officers on the staffs of bomber commands, interceptor commands, and air forces, and the tactical employment of units assigned to these commands.

The Signal Corps specialist schools at Ft. Monmouth are now operating on Saturday mornings and inspections and reviews are held on Saturday afternoon in order to utilize all available time and increase the output of the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center. Training cycles have been materially shortened, depending upon the type of speciality being studied, from the original standard 15-week courses. Additional courses have been added, and specifications in mobilization training program have been changed.

A Radar Division, which has assumed the activities of the former Research and Development Division in the development of Radar and aircraft equipment, has been added to the Materiel Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer. The remainder of the Research and Development Division has been reconstituted and designated as the General Development Division. Lt. Col. T. C. Rives, who has been Officer in Charge of the Research and Development Division, has been named head of the Radar Division. Lt. Col. James D. O'Connell has been appointed officer in charge of the General Development Division.

The Signal Corps Laboratories will be reorganized as the Signal Corps Radar Laboratory and the Signal Corps General Laboratory. Lt. Col. R. V. D. Corput, Jr., former head of the laboratory will be commanding officer of the Radar Laboratory. Lt. Col. O. C. Maier will head the General Laboratory, which will function under the General Development Division. Activities of the Aircraft Radio Laboratory and the Radar Laboratory will be coordinated by the Radar Division. Under the new organization, the Radar Division is responsible for the supervision of all Radar and aircraft radio projects assigned from the inception of the project until the equipment is developed, procured, installed, and the proper spare parts and maintenance personnel provided.

Honoring the memory of Lt. Col. William Herbert Murphy, SC, who was killed in action in the Far Eastern theater, 3 Feb., the new Signal Corps School at Hobe Sound, Fla., has been named Camp Murphy, the War Department announced this week. Colonel Murphy was a pioneer in the radio field and carried on considerable experimental radio work for the Air Corps at Bolling Field, D. C.; Ft. Sill, Okla.; and Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.

The following Signal Corps officers have reported for duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer during the past week and have been assigned as follows: Capt. Charles R. Breary, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; Capt. Leo A. Quinn, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. Mark L. Thompson, Air Communica-



tions Division, Operations Branch; 2nd Lt. Allen J. Patten, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; 2nd Lt. Erwin E. Sullo, Air Communications Division, Operations Branch; 2nd Lt. Edward M. Damen, Traffic Division, Army Communications Branch; Maj. Frank Capra, Photographic Division, Army Communications Branch; 1st Lt. William A. Kelly, Communications Coordination and Equipment Division, Operations Branch; 1st Lt. Braxton S. Burt, Procurement Division, Materiel Division; 2nd Lt. Vernon E. Cooley, Signal Intelligence Service, Army Communications Branch; Maj. Homer A. Simkins, Maintenance Division, Materiel Branch; 2nd Lt. Leo B. Moore, Signal Intelligence Service, Communications Branch; Maj. Errett Bishop, Maintenance Division, Materiel Branch; 2nd Lt. Frank B. Rowlett, Intelligence Service, Communications Branch; 2nd Lt. Labon Backer, Military Personnel Division, Operations Branch; 1st Lt. George F. Leatherman, Storage and Issue Division, Materiel Branch; 2nd Lt. Howard L. Chaffin, Air Communications Division, Operations Branch; 1st Lt. George L. Buck, Jr., Communications Coordination and Equipment Division, Operations Branch; Capt. John G. Hubbard, Military Personnel Division, Operations Branch; 2nd Lt. John W. Durkin, Plant Division, Communications Branch; 2nd Lt. Robert D. Turpin, Storage and Issue Division, Materiel Branch; Capt. Richard W. Malbaum, Photographic Division, Communications Branch; 1st Lt. Nicholas M. Masch, Communications Division, Operations Branch; Capt. Carl S. Kleinau, RADAR Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. William C. Dawson, Service Division, Administrative Branch; and 1st Lt. Albert J. Storck, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch.

**Field Artillery**—The War Department has authorized a commissioned staff of 51 officers and 137 enlisted men for the Field Artillery Replacement Center Schools, Ft. Bragg, N. C., Brig. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, jr., commanding general of the Schools, has announced. The rapidly-expanding schools are maintained to give reserve officers a "refresher course" and to prepare enlisted men for the Field Artillery Officer Candidate School at Ft. Sill, Okla. The first class of the FARC Schools, which started last October, had a soldier "student body" of 49, a staff of instructors and the school director, Lt. Col. Robert O. Montgomery. At present there are over 300 reserve officers and trainees attending the school.

Most of the 51 officers of the present class will serve as instructors, as will some of the enlisted detachments, it was announced. The remainder will constitute the clerical force and the personnel necessary for supply, administration, and house-keeping. Also included in the enlarged quota of school personnel are many skilled motor maintenance men and drivers. Necessary buildings for the growing school will be built. Colonel Montgomery believes that by April the schools will supply approximately 200 officer candidates a month to the school at Ft. Sill. Recently 249 reserve officers, ranging from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel completed the "refresher course" and 160 reserves began the course.

**Armored Force**—A rumbling, 28-ton machine of steel and rubber and bristling with machine guns and cannon may be just a medium tank to the civilian, but to the men of the Armored Force it will be "Superman," "Mazie," "Betty," or "Hell Buggy."

Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, has ordered that each of the 19,000 vehicles of the Armored Force, which includes everything from tanks to motorcycles be given a name. "The name will be selected by enlisted men and will be painted on each vehicle in air corps yellow lusterless paint one and one-half inches high," General Devers said. "Except for objectional names," General Devers' order said, "complete freedom of selection will be encouraged."

The 5th Armored "Victory" Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Jack W. Heard, has arrived and is now establishing itself at its new permanent station, Camp Cooke, Calif., despatches from Ft. Knox, Ky., stated this week. Leaving its first home at Ft. Knox on 11 Feb., the powerful "panzer" unit of America's armed strength was moved entirely by rail to make its debut as the first armored division to be seen by the West Coast. The 2,600-mile trip was made without mishap.

Camp Cooke, located just outside of Santa Maria, Calif., approximately 150 miles north of Los Angeles, was selected as an armored division camp site by the War Department more than four months ago, before the "Victory" division was activated on 1 Oct. At the same time the future 6th Armored Division camp was selected near Ft. Smith, Ark., and named Camp Chaffee, in honor of the late first commander of the armored force.

**Provost Marshal General**—The War and Navy Departments jointly announced this week that a Prisoner of War Information Bureau and an Alien Enemy Information Bureau have been established in the offices of the Provost Marshal General in the War Department. The new bureaus which will serve for both the War and Navy Departments are charged with the collection and dissemination of information from enemy nations concerning Americans, either on military or civilian status, who have been captured or interned by the enemy.

Although to date very little information is available on members of the American armed forces taken prisoner or of civilians in the hands of the enemy, the joint announcements said that "the machinery is in operation and it is hoped that information channels will be opened up in satisfactory fashion." The two bureaus expect to exchange information with enemy countries through the International Red Cross committee at Geneva, in accordance with the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929.

All requests for information and correspondence relative to Americans who have been captured or interned by the enemy should be addressed to: Information Bureau, American Section, Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

The War Department has issued AR 190-10 outlining the location, purpose and composition of the Military Police Board. The new regulation states that the board will be stationed at Arlington Cantonment, Va. It is charged with the duties of considering subjects pertaining to the Corps of Military Police upon which the Provost Marshal may desire the board's opinion and recommendations, and to originate and submit to the Provost Marshal General recommendations with a view to the improvement of the Corps of Military Police.

The permanent membership of the board will consist of the director of Military Police Board and not more than two other officers to be designated by the Provost Marshal General. The commandant and assistant commandant, Provost Marshal General's School will be associate members, and the junior permanent member of the board will be recorder. The board will operate under direct control of the Provost Marshal General.

**Army Air Forces**—An intelligence school for the training of Army Air Forces officers in the questioning of enemy prisoners of war, aerial photographic interpretation, field counter-intelligence and other specialized war-time subjects has been temporarily established at the University of Maryland. Classes are now being conducted in university buildings at College Park, Md., under the direction of Capt. James W. Hurt, AC, with an initial enrollment of 40 officers. The course will last about six weeks.

The school is the first step in a broad intelligence program being formulated by the Technical Training Command of the Air Corps. Within a few weeks two other intelligence schools will be in operation, at permanent locations to be announced. One school will give instruction in aerial photographic interpretation and allied subjects; another will deal with field combat intelligence, and the third will offer refresher courses for intelligence officers now in the field. Although the schools will offer different courses, they will be located in the same military establishment and their work coordinated. At the end of each six weeks a new class of officers will enter the schools.

"We expect to have a total enrollment of between 160 and 200 officers for each six weeks course," Captain Hurt has stated. "Instructors will all be experts in their field and will include some of the Army's top-flight men." Captain Hurt added that courses under the proposed curriculum include organization of the Army, strategic interpretation of intelligence reports, staff functions and duties and approved methods of cooperation between military and naval intelligence units.

Twenty-five transport airplanes urgently needed for American military service are being made available to the Government by the commercial airlines of the United States. The planes were taken from a number of the commercial airlines and routes which span the continent. Army and Navy authorities and transportation experts of the Civil Aeronautics Board analyzed routes, frequency of schedules, load factors and other operating elements in order to designate routes of primary importance to the armed forces and the production effort, and to determine recommendations involving a minimum of public inconvenience. The recommendations from the Civil Aeronautics Board formed the basis of the War Department's request for the aircraft which was promptly recognized by the airlines.

Word received from the Panama Canal Department this week reveals that Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, visited Albrook Field on 5 Feb. General Arnold's mission to the Canal Zone was to conduct a series of conferences with Army, Navy and Air Forces on the Canal Zone, and to bring defense authorities up-to-date with the latest developments of the air arm. Also, General Arnold discussed the latest innovations and ideas of the present war.

General Arnold was accompanied to the Canal Zone by Lt. Col. Royden E. Beebe, jr., Lt. Col. Oliver S. Picher, and Colonel Shelmire, all members of his staff. He was met at the Albrook Field base by Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commanding general of the Caribbean Defense Command and the Panama Canal Department; Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commanding general of the Caribbean Air Force; and Col. A. H. Gilkeson, commanding officer of the Interceptor Command and by other Air Corps officers on the Isthmus. During his stay in the Canal Zone, General Arnold was a guest at the home of General Andrews.

The War Department announced this week that several series of observation airplanes have been redesignated as liaison aircraft. The designation "liaison" rather than "observation" will be used for future types of light, short-range, generally unarmed aircraft, it was announced. Observation airplanes which have been redesignated as liaison aircraft include the O-49 series, O-58 series, O-57 series, and O-59 series. They will carry the letter "L" instead of "O." Airplanes of the new L-49 series are short-range, two-place Stinson monoplanes, unarmed, equipped with radio, flaps, wing slots, steerable tail wheel and powered with a single 280 horsepower engine. Fuselage is of steel-tube construction, fabric covered wings are of metal. The L-57 is the Taylorcraft high-wing monoplane, with two seats in tandem. It carries radio but no armament. This, like the L-58 and L-59 series, is truly of the "light-plane" classification, with a weight of but 1,300 pounds. The L-58 is manufactured by Aeromaca and the L-59 by Piper.

**Marine Corps**—A call for trained engineers who are former Marines to apply once more for service in the Marine Corps in either commissioned or non-commissioned officer capacities, was issued this week by Headquarters. Approximately one half the number needed in the engineering field are civil engineers, the announcement stated, and it added that others will be selected from mechanical, electrical, chemical and other engineer specialists.

The Marine Corps is training men in camouflage and water distillation, purification and refrigeration. Men skilled in those fields or in bridge building, well drilling, basic drafting or surveying, demolition, road and landing field construction, reproduction and photography, are considered for the specialist engineering positions available. Those accepted must be qualified for field duty, and will be offered commissions or warrants depending upon age, ability and experience.

In addition to the call for engineers, three policy changes broadening the field of opportunity for commissions in the Marine Corps Reserve were announced this week by Brig. Gen. Ralph S. Keyser, USMC, Director of the Reserve Division. The changes, instituted because of the need for more Reserve officers in the Marine Corps, are listed broadly as follows: graduates of ROTC and Naval ROTC college courses now are eligible for commissions; former regular or reserve officers of the Marine Corps or those who served in the Marine Corps as provisional or temporary World War I officers, and who are now qualified, now may apply for recommissioning; and, college students working toward degrees as Bachelors of Education, Philosophy, Business Administration, Commercial Science or Journalism are now eligible for admission to Marine Corps Candidates' classes.

Marine officers this month are visiting colleges and universities throughout the country to receive applications from juniors and seniors. They will sign up 3,000 seniors and 2,000 juniors as candidates for commissions in the Reserve and call them to training duty in groups of 300 each month. Applicant will not be called to duty until after graduation unless their services are required.

**Chaplains**—The War Department has announced that the chaplains at Ft. Myer, Va., and the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., will serve the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard on Memorial Day, 30 May, by decorating the graves of such of their deceased relatives and friends as are interred in Arlington





National Cemetery and in the Presidio of San Francisco National Cemetery, respectively.

Under plans devised by the War Department, a standard floral emblem in the form of a wreath carrying a large bunch of flowers will be purchased on request by the Army chaplains at Ft. Meyer and at the Presidio of San Francisco. Cost of the standard floral emblem is \$2.00.

To facilitate the handling of funds and the ordering of floral pieces, the War Department desires that the standard emblem be used so far as it will be acceptable. However, by request the chaplains will purchase special floral emblems of proportionately larger size and value. Furthermore, such decorations as are sent direct to either Chaplain, or which are delivered to him by florists, will be placed upon the designated graves as soon as received.

All correspondence and remittances pertaining to the decoration of graves must be received by the chaplains by 25 May, after which date it will be impossible to fill orders. Requests for this Memorial Day decoration should indicate, the name, rank and organization of the deceased, and if possible the grave and lot number with section in which the deceased is buried.

Press dispatches from Java disclosed late last week that Ch. Joseph F. La Fleur has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, for his heroic actions during the attack against the Philippines on 8 Dec.

Ch. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, and Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Chief of the Special Services Branch, will speak on a transcribed program which will be broadcast tomorrow, 1 March, over the Texas Quality Network. The program, arranged by Rep. Kilday, of Tex., and transcribed in Washington on Thursday will stress the physical and religious activities of the soldiers as separated from their purely military activities. Both Chaplain Arnold and General Osborn will explain the activities of their respective branches and the influence these have upon the morale of the American soldier.

**Quartermaster Corps**—Disappearance of the ½-ton truck from Army use, and its replacement by a new ¾-ton, 4x4 low silhouette truck; conservation of as much as 70 per cent shipping space for motor vehicles; and development of a portable oxygen and acetylene manufacturing plant were revealed by Col. Edwin W. Van Deusen, QMC, in an address late last week before the Metropolitan Chapter, Society of Automotive Engineers, meeting in New York City.

Colonel Van Deusen, Chief of the Procurement Branch, Motor Transport Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, told the automotive experts that the ¾-ton truck "will now soon go into production." He explained that it was "an all purpose vehicle whose development was the direct result of Army experience during the last year." He said, "the ¾-ton truck represents practically the ideal military vehicle, including as it does in one vehicle many features that have been desired for a long time."

Commenting on the design of the new truck, Colonel Van Deusen said, "the low silhouette gives an enemy a smaller target, and accordingly gives its crew more protection from air or ambush attacks. Also, this new truck provides maximum ground clearance and angles of approach and departure, and combines great cross-country tractive and climbing ability with suitable performance over hard surfaced roads. It has the shortest practicable wheel base, a low center of gravity, and excellent stability."

That the new truck will prove far superior to its predecessor was indicated by Colonel Van Deusen who stated, "the ¾-ton, low silhouette, is replacing the ½-ton, which contains a great deal of machinery for so small a payload, and which, because of its height, offers too large a target to the enemy. The new truck," he continued, "carries 50 per cent more load; yet despite its greater content, it actually looks smaller than the ½-ton, and its silhouette, in the case of a weapons-carrier model, is 14 inches lower at the cowl." Colonel Van Deusen said that this new truck, now in production, is the first of a number of major replacements.

Emphasizing strongly that which Quartermaster officials have always stressed—standardization—Colonel Van Deusen contrasted the present production trend with that in the first World War, when "we had to maintain 216 different makes of vehicles," which were sometimes found easier "replaced than repaired." Importance of standardization was made clear by Colonel Van Deusen's explaining that "Quartermaster vehicles will be seeing service in theatres of war in every part of the world. Under wartime conditions," he added, "the commercial channels for the supply of spare parts and repair materials cannot function normally. Every single part must be handled through military channels." He stated that "for any two vehicles delivered to the Army there is, potentially, a demand for two parts. Either truck may go anywhere in the world. And the parts must dog its trail from factory to Depot, to boats, and then from overseas bridgehead to the troops in the field."

Concerning shipping of motor vehicles, Colonel Van Deusen said, "it is as much a responsibility of the Motor Transport Division to conserve shipping space as it is to design, operate and maintain the trucks. We have accepted that responsibility and under our plans we will conserve almost as much as 70 per cent of the cargo space heretofore required in the shipment of motor vehicles overseas."

The fact that the Quartermaster Corps is now testing a portable oxygen and acetylene manufacturing plant was revealed by Colonel Van Deusen, who said, "oxygen and acetylene, widely used in Army operations, have required as many as 80 cylinders moving up from the manufacturers, and returning empty, to keep one full cylinder in actual operation. The elimination of this problem of supply," he told the automotive engineers, "contributes to the further mobility of the Army."

Its use expected to standardize colors of Army uniforms, a "swatch book" just developed by the Standardization Branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General is now available to interested persons upon deposit of \$5.00 at the Philadelphia, Pa., Quartermaster Depot. The swatch book, a small, loose-leaf booklet of color swatches which easily can be unscrewed, contains samples showing the approved shades of the various fabrics used in garments worn by officers, warrant officers, enlisted men and personnel of the Army Nurse Corps.

The swatch book also indicates the approved shade for materials to be used for special items other than clothing such as belts and the like, and contains a standard color for all leather for belts, boots and shoes known as "Army Russet."

Quartermaster Corps officials have revealed that Army contract awards for woolen textiles during the first week in February amounted to more than \$45,000,000, which included large commitments on melton overcoating, uniform serge, linings, and flannel shirting. At the same time, clothing manufacture awards totaling more than \$8,000,000 were announced, which included purchases of jackets, coats, overcoats, trousers, and shirts.

**Army Records**—Paper weary officers and file clerks of the Army who for generations have been patiently contending with limited filing facilities but an unlimited supply of Army records are now having their day, the War Department announces. Heretofore, legal restrictions prevented the outright disposal of records which have survived beyond their usefulness. Now, however, the Adjutant General can prepare lists of obsolete records which Congress has authorized for disposition. These lists will serve as a guide in the "housecleaning" activities of all officers having custody of records.

Streamlining of the Army's record system is under way. Since the first of the year disposition has been authorized for certain records at every headquarters and permanent post of the Army. Authority has already been given for the sifting from the files of an estimated 1,000 tons of documents. Other records have been transferred to the National Archives while the remainder of the obsolete material will be disposed of in time. Under a continual process of elimination current material will be discarded as it becomes useless.

The new system is the outgrowth of a careful survey conducted by officers of The Adjutant General's Department in cooperation with other branches of the Army and with officials of the National Archives.

**Army Nurse Corps**—Promotion to relative rank of captain of two chief nurses, 1st Lt. Helena Clearwater and 1st Lt. Martha Jane Clements, was reported this week by Army Nurse Corps officials.

Chief nurse at the Schofield Barracks, T. H., hospital, Miss Clearwater was recommended for promotion by her immediate commanding officer and also by the post commander for her excellent supervision of nursing activities immediately following the attack at Pearl Harbor. A graduate of the Army School of Nursing, Miss Clearwater was appointed a Reserve nurse on 20 March, 1922, and assigned to duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. In December of that year she requested a discharge in order to become Superintendent of nurses at a hospital in Cheyenne, Wyo. On 21 Sept. 1925, she was again assigned in the Army Nurse Corps as a Reserve, serving in this status until July, 1928, when she transferred to the Regular corps. She was promoted to chief nurse on 11 Feb. 1935. It was Miss Clearwater who organized the nursing service at Barksdale Field, La., after which assignment she was transferred to Schofield Barracks.

Coincidentally with Miss Clearwater's promotion, it is announced that the entire staff of the Schofield hospital has been commended for outstanding service following the attack of 7 Dec.

Appointed in the Army Nurse Corps on 25 July, 1918, Mrs. Martha Jane Clements was first assigned to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex. On 6 April 1924, she was discharged at her own request in order to marry. Having been made a widow that same year, she was reappointed in the Army Nurse Corps in September, 1924. She was promoted to the grade of chief nurse with the relative rank of first lieutenant on 6 Jan. 1938, when she was assigned to organize the nursing service at Langley Field, Va., at which post she is now stationed. Her promotion to the grade of Assistant Superintendent with the relative rank of captain would indicate that Mrs. Clements is slated for a position of greater responsibility, presumably at an overseas station.

**Corps of Engineers**—To provide material for sandbags now being produced at the rate of more than a million a day, the Corps of Engineers has just purchased sufficient burlap and osnaburg to go more than eight times around the world, according to a War Department announcement.

Osnaburg, a material similar to burlap, but made from cotton, forms only a comparatively small part of the purchase because only a few mills in the country are at present equipped to produce it. Increasing scarcity of jute and hemp, however, from which burlap is manufactured, is expected to lead to the conversion of more mills for the manufacture of osnaburg.

Col. Xenophon H. Price, CE, has been appointed a member of the Engineer Board, succeeding Col. William H. Holcombe, CE, effective 19 Feb. Lt. Col. George K. Withers, CE, has been assigned to duty in the Supply Division, Office, Chief of Engineers.

Effective today, 28 Feb., the headquarters of the South Atlantic Division is transferred from Richmond, Va., to Atlanta, Ga., the Office of the Chief Engineer has announced. At the same time, it is disclosed that the Bermuda District is transferred from the Caribbean Division to the North Atlantic Division.

**Ordnance Department**—In a directive sent to officials in each of the 13 Ordnance Department procurement districts, Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, has ordered that engineering staffs extend their services to the smaller manufacturers in the districts in an effort to assist them in getting work for their plants, and thereby bring into war-time production as much productive capacity as possible.

Further progress in the integration of the training program discussed in last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is reported by the War Department in an announcement this week which states that an automobile manufacturer now producing 20mm. cannon has established a school at his plant where 24 civilians are trained every three weeks to go out in the field as experts in the assembly and final adjustment of the aircraft cannon.

These experts are distributed among six regional offices throughout the United States where they supervise the establishment of training schools in or near aircraft factories. By using charts and booklets each man can train 12 men at one time in a specially concentrated course. Training and actual assembly are expedited by complete sets of gauges and other instruments carried by each field man. The field men cooperate with Ordnance inspectors who are already on the job, the War Department announcement said.

It was explained that when the 20mm. cannon are received from the manufacturer their greased condition requires disassembly for cleaning and adjustment, for which these men are being trained.

**Medical Corps**—The War Department this week advised National Headquarters Selective Service System that all acceptable registrants will be inducted into the military forces at the time of the Army physical examination, thereby eliminating the present Army pre-induction procedure. The War Department has given assurances, however, that in cases where the immediate induction would cause undue hardship to the registrant, he will be given an immediate furlough to adjust his civilian affairs.

Although the final physical examination by the Army will continue to be the most thorough one given to registrants, the local boards will continue to give "screening" examinations, rejecting the obviously physically unfit men. Under the new procedure registrants will have the same rights of appeal and right of personal appearance before their local boards as they do at present. Instead of receiving the notice to



report for physical examination by the armed forces as they do now, the registrants will be given a notice of induction, National Headquarters said.

**Coast and Geodetic Survey**—Rear Adm. I. O. Colbert, Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, has revealed that plans are being made to establish a repository for charts and important records of the Survey in an unnamed location in the Middle West. The location was decided upon some weeks ago and an official of the Survey has been detailed to proceed with the final arrangements.

Black and white copies of all the nautical and aeronautical charts published by the Survey will be placed in the repository thus insuring that they may be reproduced by photographic methods even if the plates from which they are printed in the Washington office are lost or damaged. The Survey publishes more than a thousand different nautical and aeronautical charts.

Admiral Colbert further stated that microfilm copies of important seismological records also will be sent to the repository and other material of similar importance is likely to follow.

**Chemical Warfare Service**—"We in Washington are proud to announce to the world—and we don't care who knows it—that you are months ahead of schedule," Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, stated this week in an address to workers at the \$50,000,000 Huntsville, Ala., Arsenal. "We had planned to open some of these plants here next July," General Porter said, adding that "now we have shifted the opening date forward to April."

"The record is excellent," General Porter told workers. "In normal times, I would say it was unbeatable. But we are at war, and today no schedule is fast enough. Personally I should like to see some of our plants here operating next month, or in early March."

Stressing the importance of chemical munitions, General Porter said, "Incendiary bombs of the type that are soon to be made here have already proved their value in the Far East, in North Africa and Europe. American chemicals, such as will be manufactured at Huntsville," he added, "are in the hands of every one of the United Nations, ready for use the minute they will be needed."

Forty-one Chemical Warfare Service Officers are now engaged in receiving instruction in field duties at the first of a series of refresher basic courses at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. The course, which began on 5 Jan., will end on 28 Feb., with the second and third courses scheduled to begin on 9 March and 11 May, respectively.

It is planned that all Chemical Warfare Service officers reporting for extended active duty during the year will be assigned to take this basic refresher course.

A break-down of the composition of the present class shows that of the 40 officer-students, one is a lieutenant colonel, eight captains, 11 first lieutenants, and 21 second lieutenants. Of this number, 20 officers have recently been ordered to extended active duty and are attending the course before receiving permanent assignment.

### Official War Communiques (Continued from Page 712)

pine troops are continuing to harass the Japanese in guerilla fighting with considerable success.

Desultory patrol action is reported from Mindanao where the invading troops have been reinforced by a detachment of Japanese marines.

### American War Prisoners

The War Department announced this week that one officer and five enlisted men of the Army are known to have been on Wake Island when that outpost was captured by the Japanese and are presumed to be prisoners of war, while at the same time the Navy Department issued Supplemental List No. 2 listing 49 additional Navy enlisted personnel who were serving at Guam and now believed to be in Japanese hands. Last week the Navy Department announced that 1,009 officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps were believed to be prisoners of the Japanese.

The Army listed its soldiers, who are believed to be captives of the Japanese as follows: Capt. Henry S. Wilson, Sgt. Ernest G. Rogers, Jr., Sgt. James B. Rex, S Sgt. Clifford E. Hotchkiss, Pfc. Paul F. Fritrup, and Sgt. Carl W. Dilks.

The additional Navy personnel including five women nurses who are believed to be prisoners of the Japanese are:

Marion B. Olds,	T. T. Haskins, S2c
C. Nurse	E. N. Howard, WT2c
Lorraine Christian-	Seba G. Hurd, SM3c
sen, Nurse	H. "A" Jones, Y1c
Virginia J. Fogarty,	L. J. Pineault, Cox
Nurse	L. E. Rathbun, RM2c
Leona Jackson, Nurse	E. M. Ratzman, S1c
Doris M. Yetter,	R. W. Reed, SM1c
Nurse	W. J. Reed, FM2c
V. N. Bairey, MM1c	J. W. Sawyer, S1c
A. W. Benson, Baker	John Schweighardt,
	GM1c
R. W. Davidson, WT	E. W. Settles, S1c
2c	N. S. Tattler, MM1c
J. R. Dean, S. Cook 3c	M. C. Wilkerson, S1c
W. E. Egan, S. Cook	R. E. Willson, FM2c
1c	R. W. Zimmer, FM2c
Bobbie Epperson,	G. J. Shaw, PM1c
RM2c	R. M. Brown, Store-
R. W. Ernst, SM3c	keeper 3c
R. G. Fraser, BM1c	C. D. Stansberry, S1c
R. H. Ginnup, EM1c	David M. Allen, GM3c
R. E. Hale, EM1c	Rae Patterson, CWT
Joseph Hamssek,	A. J. Carrillo, Jr.,
MM1c	QM1c

F. J. O'Neill, BM1c	Moyd Lumpkins,
R. T. Olson, FM1c	FM1c
Ernest Molnar, S1c	O. S. Lake, CQM
J. G. McFarlane, CEM	M. L. Krump, CMM
Walter Magelssen,	R. W. O'Brien, CBM
S1c	Jack W. Staff, S1c
	J. M. Smith, Jr., FM2c

### Meat Purchases Changed

The Quartermaster General announced recently that plans are being promulgated for the procurement of all meats, meat products and fish with the exception of frozen boneless beef, defense hams and bacon, and canned meats through Quartermaster Market Centers on a definite quantity basis. The new method of procurement provides for daily or weekly purchases of these products in the open market in accordance with the general commercial practice.

The plans for limited purchase of meat and fish products will be put into effect in the Second and Fourth Corps Areas on 1 March, after which it is expected to include other corps areas as rapidly as possible. The Chicago Quartermaster Depot will continue to be the sole purchasing point for frozen boneless beef, defense hams and bacon, and canned meats.

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### Provost Marshal Duties Discussed

"In seven short months the Provost Marshal General's Department has grown to a strength beyond that of many of the old established branches," Col. Archer L. Lerch, JAGD, recently asserted in an address to the First Class of Cadets at the Military Academy. Colonel Archer explained that "the Office of the Provost Marshal General as it exists today sprang from nothing less than seven months ago."

"On 31 July last," Colonel Archer told the West Pointers, "Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, then the Judge Advocate General, was given the additional task of establishing the Office of the Provost Marshal General and of creating a Corps of Military Police. He selected five officers and one stenographer from the Office of the Judge Advocate General, borrowed a clerk from the Adjutant General, and set up the Office of the Provost Marshal General in a room adjoining his office as Judge Advocate General."

Growth of this branch is reflected in the disclosure by Colonel Lerch that the new office "now has an allotment of 108 officers and some 120 civilians in the Washington office." Continuing, he stated, "It has a Provost Marshal General's School now in operation at Arlington, Va., with a faculty of 30 officers and some 211 student officers. It has a Corps of Military Police which has representatives in every place where American troops are stationed. It is right now setting up a new School of Military Government which will train officers in the science of governing occupied territory."

Following his brief history of the development of the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Colonel Lerch in presenting the functions of this branch said that "in general, the duties are: Establishment and training of the Corps of Military Police; detention, care, feeding and housing of prisoners of war and alien enemies; the use of troops in case of domestic disturbance whether caused by strike, fire, flood, riot or sabotage; criminal investigations within the Army,

for which there will eventually be a group of some 1500 undercover sergeants; furnishes officers from Visa and Passport Control Division for work on permanent committees composed of representatives from the State, Justice, War and Navy Departments; operation of the Provost Marshal General's School; operation of the School of Military Government; and the Military Police Board, whose functions are analogous to those of the Infantry Board. The Military Police Board makes studies of organization, equipment and training," he said.

Colonel Lerch told the class of future officers that "at the present time, the Provost Marshal General is handling the details of exchanging the names of prisoners of war with our enemies. By agreement with the State Department," he said, "we handle that matter directly, dealing through the International Red Cross in Geneva."

Stressing the importance of the School of Military Government, now in the planning stage, Colonel Lerch said, "If and when we capture enemy territory, and I trust it may be soon, it will be necessary to govern it. Governing occupied territory is a science. We have had some practice in Cuba, the Philippines, in Mexico, and in Germany, but we have no experts. We need to train some of our best officers in government, municipal law, public finance and taxation, sanitary engineering, transportation and similar subjects."

### Winter Camouflage in R.O.T.C. Unit

Extensive tests by the R.O.T.C. Unit and the Art Education Department of the University of Wisconsin, are being made at Madison, Wisconsin. The fundamental doctrines of winter camouflage, as outlined by the War Department, are the basis for these tests.

"The field training of the cadets is so arranged as to permit their daily use of the ice and snow covered local terrain which lends itself most favorably to this purpose," ventured Col. Herbert H. Lewis, Inc., USA, Corps Commandant.

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## Officer Candidate Schools

(Continued from Page 704)

School, Ordnance School, Quartermaster School, Signal Corps School.

3. **Preparation for course.**—The course of instruction given at each of the officer candidate schools is designed to prepare the candidate for duty as a second lieutenant of the arm or service in which he is obtaining his training. There are no requirements for study in preparation for attendance at schools. Company, detachment, or similar unit commanders will bring to the attention of prospective candidates section VI, Circular No. 160, War Department, 1941, which suggests certain War Department publications to be studied.

4. **Capacities.**—Chiefs of arms and services will be kept informed by The Adjutant General of the quarterly total capacity which their respective schools will be required to reach at stated periods, and allotments to units will conform to the required total capacity.

5. **Quotas.**—a. **Allotments.**—Chiefs of arms and services will allot quotas of vacancies in their respective candidate schools to the commanders listed in paragraph 6 below, through The Adjutant General. Allotment of quotas for each course will reach The Adjutant General 6 weeks before the start of the course. The Adjutant General will at once inform the commanders concerned.

b. **Reports by commanders.**—Each commander listed in paragraph 6 below to whom a quota has been allotted will render a report by letter or radio so as to reach The Adjutant General not earlier than 20 days nor later than 15 days prior to the opening date of each arm and service course as follows:

- (1) Number of selectee and nonselectee vacancies for each arm and service course as a result of lack of qualified applicants. Reduction of report will automatically reduce the assigned quota by the number of vacancies reported. If no vacancies exist, a negative report will be rendered.
- (2) Number of available selectee and nonselectee applicants qualified for each arm and service course in excess of assigned quota. If no excess exists, the fact will be reported.

### BOARDS TO EXAMINE APPLICANTS

6. **Who may appoint.**—a. The following are authorized to appoint boards of officers to examine applicants:

- (1) All division commanders.
- (2) All army corps commanders.
- (3) All army commanders.
- (4) All department commanders.
- (5) All defense command commanders.
- (6) All air force commanders.
- (7) GHQ for headquarters and headquarters company, GHQ, and headquarters, special troops, GHQ.
- (8) All replacement training center commanders.
- (9) All corps area commanders.
- (10) Provost Marshall General.
- (11) Chief of the Armored Force.
- (12) Each chief of arm or service.
- (13) Others as directed by the War Department.

b. Where, in the opinion of the above authorities the best interest of the service will be served thereby, they may delegate authority to convene boards to subordinate commanders.

7. **Composition of board.**—Each examining board will consist of not less than three experienced officers, at least one of whom will be a field officer. At least one member (and preferably all members) of each board should be an officer of the arm or service for which applicants are appearing before it are applying.

8. **Procedure of board.**—Preliminary testing and interviewing of applicants and checking of qualifications may be done by individual members, but there will be no final recommendation until the applicant has made at least one personal appearance before the members acting as a group. Any applicant not qualified for the course chosen but qualified for the course of an alternate arm or service will, if he so elects, be reported to the authority having jurisdiction over allotments of quotas for the alternate arm or service.

9. **Cost of travel.**—Full advantage should be taken of the provisions of paragraphs 6b above and 20b below to eliminate unnecessary expense to the Government in travel of boards or of applicants to appear before boards.

### QUALIFICATION OF APPLICANT

10. **Leadership.**—An applicant must have demonstrated high qualities of leadership during his period of service.

11. **Character.**—No applicant who has been sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary or who has been convicted in any civil or military court for an offense denounced by the 98d, 93d, or 94th Articles of War or which is denounced as a felony by any Federal law will be accepted as a candidate. No applicant who has been convicted of a military offense of a less serious nature will be accepted as a candidate unless there is positive proof that his service has been exemplary since his conviction.

12. **Age.**—A candidate must have attained

his 18th birthday and must not have passed his 46th birthday on the date of completion of the course for which selected.

13. **Citizenship.**—An applicant must be a citizen of the United States.

14. **Length of service.**—An applicant must have 3 months' continuous service immediately preceding the date of enrollment in an officer candidate school or a minimum of 6 months' cumulative service within the last 12 months immediately preceding the date of enrollment.

15. **Physical.**—The standard of final type physical examination will be that required for commission in the Army of the United States except for height, which will be the same as that for selectees (see par. 18b below for waivers of disqualifying defects).

16. **Mental.**—A score of 110 or higher in the Army General Classification Test is required for acceptance as a candidate. If this test has not yet been given, facilities will be made available to applicants to take it. When, in the considered opinion of the examining board before which the candidate appears, an applicant has been done an injustice in a previous Army General Classification Test, the board will authorize an immediate retest. In which case an Army General Classification Test other than the one previously taken by the applicant will be used. No applicant who obtains a score of less than 110 in the retest will be accepted.

17. **Education and experience.**—a. Each accepted applicant must have such education or practical experience as will reasonably insure his satisfactory completion of the course of instruction at the school for which application is made. In those arms and services where it is essential that the applicant have technical experience or education in order to absorb the technical subjects of the arm or service, educational or experience qualifications will be given great weight.

b. The following order of preference from a nonmilitary qualification standpoint may be used as a guide in selecting candidates for—

- (1) **Signal Corps School.**—(a) Those with a degree in electrical engineering or electronic physics; (b) Those with any other engineering degree; (c) Those with the equivalent knowledge of an engineering degree gained by practical experience; (d) Those who have had special training or experience in communications or allied fields; (e) Those with any degree other than engineering; (f) All others.

(2) **Engineer and Ordnance Schools.**—(a) Those with an engineering degree; (b) Those with an equivalent engineering knowledge gained by experience; (c) Those who have special mechanical or engineering training; (d) Those with any degree other than engineering; (e) All others.

(3) **Quartermaster School.**—(a) Those who have had academic training or practical experience in accounting, animal husbandry, business administration, engineering, food chemistry, highway, water or rail transportation, traffic management, industrial engineering, law, public utility management, or textile engineering; (b) Those with any degree; (c) All others.

(4) **Finance School.**—(a) Those who have had academic or practical experience in accounting, business administration, banking, commerce, economics, law, finance, or statistics; (b) Those with any degree; (c) All others.

(5) **Medical Administrative School.**—(a) Those who have had academic training or practical experience in hospital management, maintenance of hospital records, medical supply accounts, or mess management of large institutions; (b) Those with any degree; (c) All others.

(6) **All other candidate schools.**—(a) Those with any degree; (b) Those with the equivalent knowledge of any degree; (c) All others.

### PROCESSING APPLICATIONS

18. **How submitted.**—Application for attendance at an officer candidate school will be submitted by the applicant in letter form and, even though disapproved by intermediate commanders, applications will be forwarded through channels to the commander authorized to convene examining boards. The applicant may indicate alternate choices of schools. Each application will be accompanied by—

a. W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 170 (Application for Appointment and Statement of Preferences of Reserve Officers) in duplicate, both copies signed by applicant.

(1) Item 1 of this form will indicate the legal residence, if any, of the applicant, not the post or station at which he is stationed. A satisfactory permanent address may be that of a relative or other person with whom arrangements may be made to forward mail.

(2) Evidence of naturalization of applicants who are not citizens by birth may be in the form of a certificate by an officer as follows: "I certify that I have this date seen the original certificate of citizenship No. .... (or certified copy of the court order establishing citizenship) stating that ..... was admitted to the United States citizenship by the U. S. District Court for the ..... at ..... on ..... The following were named in the certificate as minor children, ..... age ....."

b. W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 63 (Report of Physical Examination) Final type physical examination will be accomplished and properly entered on this form. Where facilities are not immediately available for giving the final type physical examination, a preliminary examination will be given and the final type examination deferred until the applicant appears before the board which makes selection of candidates. If this is not feasible, applicants whose examination, to the extent possible by local facilities, does not reveal gross physical defects may be ordered to schools without having the final type examination. If the final type physical examination, when given, reveals minor disqualifying defects the applicant may request a waiver of the defects by letter to the commanding general of the army, corps area, or department under whose jurisdiction he is serving. These commanders are authorized to grant such waivers. Appearance of candidates before examining boards will not be delayed pending decisions on requests of waiver. Action on requests for waivers will be expedited.

19. **How forwarded.**—a. The applicant's letter will be forwarded to the next higher commander having administrative functions by indorsement by his company, detachment, or similar unit commander substantially as follows:

- (1) Approved. Disapproved. Reasons for disapproval are as follows:
- (2) Applicant (has) (has not) demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership.
- (3) Character of applicant: (excellent) (very good) (good) (fair) (poor).
- (4) I have carefully considered the technical requirements of a second lieutenant of the arm or service for which application is being made and (believe) (do not believe) applicant possesses qualifications which will enable him to complete satisfactorily the course of instruction at the officer candidate school.
- (5) Remarks:

b. Each succeeding commander will indicate his approval or disapproval of the application. The commander maintaining the office in which the applicant's records are kept will include in his indorsement all information entered under item 17 on applicant's qualification card (W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 20), and verify applicant's statement of service on Form No. 170.

20. **Action upon application.**—a. At the earliest practicable date after receipt of an application the convening authority, if he approves the application, will order the applicant to appear before an examining board. If he disapproves the application, he will inform the applicant through channels by letter giving reasons for his disapproval.

b. By mutual agreement between commanders, an applicant may be ordered to appear before a board other than one appointed by the convening authority having immediate jurisdiction over the applicant. In such case, the findings of the examining board will be returned direct to the convening authority having immediate jurisdiction over the applicant.

c. A commander authorized to convene boards may receive applications for attendance at schools for which no allotment of quotas has been made to him. In such cases, he will process these applications in the same manner as other applications. If he finds the applicants to be qualified he will forward the applications, accompanying papers, and his recommendations to the next higher commander to whom quotas are allotted for final consideration for selection. In the case of a replacement training center commander, he will report the application direct to The Adjutant General for inclusion in the report of surplus accepted applicants required by paragraph 5e above.

### DISPOSITION OF APPLICANTS

21. **Acceptance or rejection.**—a. Decision on applicants who are physically disqualified and have requested waivers of the disqualifying defects will be delayed pending receipt of the decision of the army, corps area, or department commander. Commander's final decision as to acceptance or rejection of applicants as candidates after the recommendations of boards have been received will be made known to applicants without delay. If at any time the number of accepted applicants exceeds a commander's quota he will select the most outstanding applicants to attend the school immediately. Others will be eligible for later courses.

b. Warrant officers and enlisted men who have been finally selected by competent authority to attend a course at an officer candidate school will not accompany their units overseas. They will be transferred from their units as provided in current instructions.

22. **Transfer of selected applicants.**—a. Applicants selected to attend officer candidate schools will be transferred to the schools in grade and rating for the purpose of attending the officer candidate course and later assignment to duty and new permanent duty station. Orders for transfer and travel to the officer candidate schools will be issued by those authorized in paragraph 6a above to appoint examining boards. The duty at schools being of a temporary nature, transportation at Government expense of dependents and of house-

hold goods to the schools will not be authorized. Transportation at Government expense of household goods of all candidates (within the authorized allowances), and of dependents of nongraduates to new permanent duty stations will be effected upon relief from attendance at the schools.

b. Candidate will not be permitted to reside off the posts at which schools are located. Government quarters are not available at such posts for dependents of candidates, and the housing situation in communities near schools seriously limits suitable quarters.

c. Warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of the first three grades who are drawing monetary allowances in lieu of quarters at the stations from which they are transferred to schools will continue to draw such allowances during the period they are in attendance at the schools. Should they be occupying Government quarters and assignment thereto be terminated by the post, camp, or station commander, they will be entitled to draw monetary allowance in lieu of quarters. In either case, the commanding officer of the post, camp, or station will provide each candidate with a certificate to the effect that Government quarters are not being provided or occupied.

### 23. Disposition of records.

### 24. Clothing and equipment.

### PROCEDURE AT SCHOOLS

25. **General.**—a. Commandants of candidate schools are authorized to approve the written request of candidates for relief from schools at any time during the course.

b. Commandants of candidate schools are authorized to retain for the next successive course any candidate who failed to complete the course through no fault of his own.

c. Unsuccessful candidates will not be transferred from schools back to the regiment or smaller separate unit or detachment from which they were sent to schools.

26. **Status of candidates.**—All insignia of grade will be removed from candidates' clothing during the school term and all candidates will be considered on equal status as students. For official and pay purposes only, candidates will retain their grades and ratings in which transferred to the schools unless reduced or disgraced for disciplinary reasons.

27. **Report by commandants immediately upon opening of each course.**

28. **Disposition of successful graduates.**—a. The procedure of commissioning graduates is prescribed by paragraph 24, MR 1-4, except as hereinafter provided.

(1) The reports on candidates who probably will be successful required by paragraph 2b (1), MR 1-4, will be submitted to The Adjutant General, Attention Reserve Division, as to reach that office not later than 15 days before date of graduation.

(2) Upon the successful completion of courses at officer candidate schools graduates will be commissioned and ordered to active duty as follows:

(a) Graduates will be appointed second lieutenants in the Army of the United States under the provision of the act of Congress approved 22 September, 1941 (sec. 11, Bull. No. 32, W. D., 1941), and will be ordered to extended active duty in accordance with current instructions.

(b) Letters of appointment and commissions for those listed in (1) above will be forwarded by The Adjutant General so as to reach the commandant of the school no later than 1 day prior to graduation. Those who are qualified will be notified early on the date of graduation. The oath of office will be administered immediately upon delivery to graduates of notices of appointment, after which each graduate will be given his discharge from his prior status.

### b. Records.

c. **Date of commission.**—All successful candidates will be commissioned on the date of graduation which will be the same as the prescribed date for completion of training.

d. **Separation from prior service.**—(1) Service records and allied papers will be closed and discharges will be prepared as of the day preceding awarding of commissions. Final indorsement of service records will show the reason for discharge as "Convenience of the Government (sec. X, AR 615-360) to accept appointment as a second lieutenant and active duty in the A. U. S."

(2) Discharges will only be delivered to graduates after the oath of office as an officer has been administered.

(3) All candidates who are discharged to accept commissions will be authorized to retain permanently in their possession serviceable clothing.

e. **Physical examination.**—Present regulations pertaining to final type physical examination for appointment in the Army of the United States will be disregarded if a final type physical examination was given within the 6-month period immediately preceding graduation. Each candidate will be given the prescribed physical examination for discharge from his prior status. If this examination reveals defects resulting from intervening illness or injury since the final type examination referred to above, discharge and appointment as an officer will be deferred until completion of another final type examination.

29. **Report by commandants of officer candidate schools.**



### Motor Maintenance Class

Twenty-two officers including three Brigadier Generals, were graduated at the Atlanta Motor Base, Atlanta, Ga., on 21 Feb. after receiving training in the two-week General and Field Officer's Class in preventive maintenance.

Presenting the certificates and giving the farewell address, Col. R. N. Atwell, commanding officer, characterized the telescoped intensive training as a "foundation that will help to carry on motor maintenance in your organization."

The speech of response was delivered by Brig. Gen. Sereno E. Brett, elected class president, who climaxed his remarks at a salute before Col. Atwell with "the first class salutes you, sir."

Attending the first class were:

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Culbertson, Commander 60th Inf. Brig., 33rd Inf. Div., Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. Diller S. Myers, Commander 65th Inf. Brig., 33rd Inf. Div., Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. Sereno E. Brett, Commander of Combat Comd. "B," 5th Armd. Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Col. George M. Chescheir, 138th FA, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Col. William Clarke, 44th Inf. Div., Camp Claiborne, La.

Col. Robert W. Davis, 130th Inf., Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Col. Harry A. Flint, 2nd Armd. Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Herbert W. Carnright, 33rd Inf. Div., Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Lt. Col. Probsty A. Dayries, 141st FA, Camp Shelby, Miss.

Lt. Col. James C. Fitch, 108th Engrs. (c), Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Lt. Col. Jesse E. Jacobs, 351st FA, Camp Livingston, La.

Lt. Col. Linwood D. McClure, 112th Inf., Camp Beauregard, La.

Lt. Col. Albert Riani, 7th Engr. Bn., Ft. Custer, Mich.

Lt. Col. Fred W. Rice, 131st Inf., Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Lt. Col. Joe S. Underwood, 119th QM Regt., 4th Div., Camp Claiborne, La.

Lt. Col. Joseph W. Utter, 71st Inf., 44th Div., Camp Claiborne, La.

Maj. Edmund T. Bullock, 1st Sig. Armd. Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Donald M. Farris, 107th QM Bn., 32nd Div., Camp Livingston, La.

Maj. Timothy F. Mullen, 108th Med. Regt., Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Maj. Charles H. Ott, 108th FA, Esler Field, Camp Beauregard, La.

Maj. George M. Rhodes, 100th FA, Camp Beauregard, La.

Capt. Henry T. Lapp, 68th Med. Regt., Camp Forrest, Tenn.

### Procedure for N. Gd. Recall

The War Department has issued AG 210.31 (12-30-41) RP-A outlining the procedure to be followed in the reordering to active duty of enlisted men of the National Guard of the United States who have been relieved from active Federal service after having served satisfactorily in a commissioned status during the emergency. The text of the regulation is as follows:

"Enlisted men who now hold appointments in the National Guard of the United States, and whose services are requested by proper authority, will be reordered to active duty as commissioned officers in the grade now held in the National Guard of the United States."

"Enlisted men who held temporary appointments in the Army of the United States during the present emergency will not be reordered to active duty in their enlisted status. When their services are requested by proper authority, the corps area commander concerned will report the names of such enlisted men to the War Department with a recommendation for their reappointment as second lieutenants, Army of the United States. Pending action upon the recommended appointment, such men will not be ordered to active duty as enlisted men."

### Officer Candidate Notice

The War Department has promulgated the following notice concerning Officer Candidate Schools:

"Enlisted men, Personnel Consultants, 280, and Personnel Technicians, 290, applying and having been recommended heretofore for Officer Candidate Schools, who have not been selected to attend Officer Candidate Schools instituted to date, will be advised that they are being considered as potential candidates for the Officer Candidate Schools authorized for April, July and October, 1942, dependent upon allotments and capacities of the several Officer Candidate Schools."

### Sea Disaster Claims 189

The worst sea disaster for the Navy since 1918 occurred on Tuesday when the USS Truxtun, a 1,200-ton World War destroyer engaged in escort duty in the North Atlantic and the 6,085-ton supply vessel USS Pollux, ran aground on the Newfoundland coast during a severe storm. At least 189 officers and men of the crews perished in the tremendous waves that battered the Truxtun and Pollux to pieces. Both ships sank almost immediately and the high winds, estimated at more than 60-miles-per-hour, and pounding waves conspired to make the death toll heavy.

Heroic efforts of men of the two vessels to swim ashore to fasten lines failed due to the inability to handle the oil soaked lines, the Navy said. A breeches buoy was finally rigged to a ledge at sea level, but some of the survivors were washed away before they could be gotten to the top of the cliff that lined the rock shore.

"The survivors owe their rescue in large measure to the tireless, efficient and in many cases heroic action of the people of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland," the Navy said.

Additional information as to the circumstances was given by spokesmen of the Navy Department, who said the storm at sea, with winds in excess of sixty miles an hour, had driven the ships toward the Newfoundland coast and had obscured visibility with low-flying scud, which blotted out the coast line and also made it difficult to pick up what navigational aids there might have been in the locality. Just how much the disaster can be laid to the fierce winds blowing the ships on the rocks and how much to the lack of visibility, although it occurred in daylight hours, will have to be determined by a naval court of inquiry a spokesman said.

It was stated that seven officers and 90 enlisted men were lost on the Truxtun and one officer and 91 enlisted men on the Pollux. The Navy said it was possible that three more men were lost on the Truxtun. No figures were given as to how many men were rescued, however from estimates of the normal complement of such vessels, it was inferred that between 150 and 160 were saved.

The commander of the Truxtun, Lt. Comdr. Ralph Hickox, USN, was lost. The name of the commanding officer of the Pollux, who was rescued, was not disclosed.

Commander Hickox had been assigned to the Atlantic patrol since June, 1941. He took over command of the Truxtun last September and has been serving on that vessel since.

A complete text of the Navy's announcement of the disaster may be found elsewhere in this issue under the heading "Official U. S. War Communiques."

### Movie Director in Navy

Repeating a World War I act when he left his position in the movie industry to volunteer as a driver in the Army Ambulance Service, Mr. George R. Hippard, assistant director at Paramount Studios, has laid his microphone aside and has enlisted in the Navy as a Storekeeper, Third Class.

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### Third Army Training

San Antonio, Tex.—Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, Commanding General of the Third Army, sounded a keynote of hard work—and a thousand times harder to come—to graduating members of the second class at the Third Army Junior Officers Training Center at Camp Bullis.

"Gentlemen, you've ended today six weeks of very hard work," he said. "I know it's been hard because I've made it my business to see that it was. If it was humanly possible, this course would be even harder."

"But, remember, battle is a thousand times harder, and there is going to be a great amount of battle before we win this war," he continued.

"I want you to leave here not feeling that you have completed something but that you are beginning a usefulness that is greater because you have been here," he said. "Two most important necessities of military work are accuracy and thoroughness, in large things and in small. To lose men unnecessarily in a battle because of carelessness is worse than a crime—it is stupidity. Build on the foundation you have gotten here. Soldiering is a serious business, and it will take every bit of character, stamina, courage, and knowledge that you possess. Duty must come first. Take your pleasure in a hard job well done. There is no greater pleasure."

Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, commanding general of the VIII Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, commanding general of the IV Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general of the 2nd Division, attended the graduation exercises and accompanied General Krueger Friday morning to a series of demonstrations by the student officers.

Col. John W. O'Daniel, Inf., Commandant of the Training Center, conducted the demonstrations, and presented General Krueger at the graduation exercises. Lt. Col. Ora J. Cohee, Chaplain, Eighth Corps Area, gave the invocation and benediction. The 2nd Division Band played before and after the ceremonies.

### Salute Required

The exchange of salutes between officers and enlisted men, a custom modified in recent years by Army regulations, has been restored to its old-time status for all military personnel in the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, it was announced this week at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Changes in regulations made in 1940 provided that salutes need not be exchanged between an officer and enlisted man when "off duty outside the confines of military posts, camps or stations unless the enlisted man is addressed by an officer." An order issued by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt suspends the 1940 modification and makes saluting mandatory on practically all occasions.

### Absence Evidence of Death

To meet objections of the President who recently vetoed a bill which provides that unexplained absence of any person for seven years shall be deemed sufficient evidence of death for the purpose of law administered by the Veterans' Administration, Mrs. Rogers, of Mass., has introduced a new bill, H.R. 6646, of the same nature, but eliminating the President's objections.

The President had argued that the former bill, far from aiding some individuals, would close State courts to the determination of a person's death.

### Urges Safety Course Attendance

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard has urged all safety personnel, foremen, supervisors, and other key men in Navy industrial plants to attend wherever possible the free "spare time" courses in safety engineering offered in numerous colleges and universities throughout the country under the auspices of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries.

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THE twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Red Army was the raison d'être for the brilliant reception at the Soviet Embassy on Monday last, when official Washington paid its respects to the ally of the United States. It was definitely a Service party for invitations were issued in the names of acting Soviet Military Attache, Col. Ilya Sarayev, and his wife, and the Naval Attache, Capt. Ivan Yegorichev, and his wife, and the great company, just short of eight hundred guests, was made up largely of ranking officers of the U. S. Military Services and representatives, including the military and naval attaches of the other united nations.

The mistress of the palatial mansion was absent on a lecture tour, but the Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, the genial representative of the Soviet Union was here, there and everywhere welcoming guests. Naturally the Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson were objects of his most cordial consideration.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Knox were out of town, but Mrs. Harold R. Stark, the wife of the Chief of Naval Operations, held court wherever she met her host of friends. She was not accompanied by the Admiral, who like many men these days is literally chained to his desk by work. So Mrs. Robert P. Patterson also found herself, unaccompanied by the Under Secretary of War, Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, accompanied Secretary and Mrs. Stimson.

Glimpsed in the throng at the embassy were Lord and Lady Halifax, the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Rear Adm. Pettengill, and Mrs. Pettengill; Rear Adm. and Mrs. James O. Richardson, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Cox, Mrs. John H. Towers, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Emory S. Land, Capt. and Mrs. Sidney Graves, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence N. Hinkamp, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert M. Danford, the British Naval Attache and Mrs. H. Pott, the Assistant British Naval Attache, Lt. P. H. B. Otway-Smithers, Capt. Tim-

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. EDWARD H. FRITZCHE who before her marriage to Commander Fritzche, USCG, was the former Miss Mary Louise Grogan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley H. Grogan, Technical Aide, Coast Guard. Mrs. Fritzche is pictured here at her desk at Coast Guard Headquarters.

othy J. Keleher, USN, and Mrs. Keleher, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John K. Herr, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Herbert Seymour Howard and Mrs. Maisie Howard, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Raymond Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Philip Eaton, Maj. Winant Johnson and Maj. Gen. Shih-Ming of the Chinese Embassy, besides Ambassadors and Ministers and many State Department personnel.

Admiral and Mrs. Harold R. Stark will be of a company of dinner guests to be entertained tonight by Admiral Sir Charles Little of the British Mission, and Lady Little.

The Under Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Patterson, Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, and Rear Adm. and Mrs. Emory S. Land, were among the guests entertained at dinner Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Davis, the company being made up largely of his associates with his work on the National Defense Mediation Board.

With "Anchors Aweigh" as its opening number, the Navy Yard Male Chorus of ten voices launched the Spring Fashion Show yesterday at the Mayflower, with Mrs. Joseph Leiter, chairman of the benefit, which is a civilian District of Columbia chapter, sponsor for Navy Relief. Mrs. George Pettengill is president of the local Relief Society.

Aiding in this smart show and charitable affair were Mrs. Harold R. Stark, Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, Mrs. Morton Deyo, Mrs. Timothy J. Keleher, and among those sponsoring the benefit either by taking part or buying tickets were Rear Adm. and Mrs. Robert Griffin, Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Sellers, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Emory Scott Land, Mrs. James M. Helm, Comdr. and Mrs. Richard Farelly, Mrs. Patrick Hurley, and a host of distinguished civilians.

Lt. Comdr. Lynn Quiggle has been named as aide to Admiral Stark, to succeed Lt. Comdr. William H. Smedberg, 3rd, now preparing for sea duty in the near future. Mrs. Smedberg is with him at some southern post. Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Quiggle have recently arrived in Washington from Honolulu and have taken an apartment on Q street.

Like a fog a wave of nostalgia settled over Fort Myer when Saturday last the Third Cavalry, officers, non-commissioned personnel and enlisted men and their

### Weddings and Engagements

MISS Marjorie Hess Fisher has chosen the 27th of March as her wedding day, when she will become the wife of Lt. David Dorsey Hulsey of Ft. Bragg, N. C., in the post chapel at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Her parents, Col. and Mrs. George J. Fisher will hold a reception after the ceremony at the Gun Powder Club.

Mrs. William Donaldson of Silver Spring, Md., will be her sisters matron of honor, and other attendants will include Mrs. Carl Casto of Edgewood Arsenal, and the Misses Dorothy Fisher, sister of the bride-elect; Martha Jane Bromley of Philadelphia, Shirley Cowan and Jean Allen.

Ens. Thomas Davis Smart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Crockett Smart of Ft. Smith, Ark., and Miss Rae Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dixon Rogers were married Saturday, 21 Feb., at the Petworth Methodist Church by the Rev. Frank Steelman.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was charmingly gowned in ivory satin with long torso bodice and full skirt and her finger-tip veil fell from a coronet edged with pearls and her bouquet was a shower of white carnations.

Miss Polly Anne Ferguson of Loveland, Colo., was maid of honor. Mr. Charles W. Smart of Ft. Smith was best man for his brother.

The couple left immediately for Boston, the bridegroom being a student at the Naval Supply Corps School of Harvard University. Ensign Smart attended Duke University and had completed one year of law, when called to the colors.

His bride also studied at Duke, graduating in 1941, and was a member of Delta Delta.

This coming Saturday will be the wedding day of Miss Jane Castell, who will become the bride of Lt. Thomas Trentlen Grady, USMC, at Trinity Episcopal Church in Takoma Park, Md., the Rev. E. W. Halleck of Wilmington, N. C., to be the officiating clergyman, assisted by the rector, Rev. Reno Harp. The matron of honor will be a cousin of the bride, Mrs. Stewart Beall, and the best man will be Mr. Cal Courtney of Courtland Farms, Blythewood, S. C.

Mrs. William G. Castell, mother of the bride, will be hostess at a wedding dinner following the rehearsal and before the wedding Saturday.

St. Andrews Chapel of the Naval Academy was the scene, Saturday, 21 Feb., of a lovely wedding when Miss Suzanne Carylyn Loggins, pretty daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Elwyn Loggins of Chevy Chase, and Ens. Jacques Baner Hadler, USN, exchanged nuptial vows.

Standing before the candle-light altar with its decorations of white flowers, the bride was given in marriage by her father, while "Navy Blue and Gold" was softly played. She wore a gown of white satin of moyen age effect with full train and her tulle veil fastened to a Mary Queen of Scots headdress and carried a white Prayer Book ornamented with pale orchids.

Her maid of honor was Miss Eleanor Marie Kane, Miss Vivian Gray Smith was bridesmaid and Carol Frances Hanning was a flower girl.

Ensign Hadler had as his best man the bride's brother, Mr. Loggins, Jr., and ushers were his classmates at the Naval Academy, Ensigns Charles L. Fears, Clarence M. Hart, Richard J. Reid, and John M. Burnham, who formed with their sabers the traditional arch for the bridal couple. The bride cut her bridal cake with her husband's saber, at the small reception later at Carvel Hall.

The bride is a graduate of Wilson Teacher's College and Ensign Hadler graduated at the Academy last year and was graduated Saturday from the naval architecture course of the post-graduate School at Annapolis. They will make their home temporarily in Washington.

Mr. Elbert Colyar Drazelton, USAR, married Miss Mary Elizabeth Overton,

daughter of the Senator from Louisiana and Mrs. John H. Overton, Wednesday at noon, at the bride's home in Wardman Park, Washington, D. C.

It was a simple wedding ceremony witnessed only by members of the two families. Chaplain, Henry Lee Virden officiated, and the young couple left shortly afterwards for the bridegroom's post at Drew Field, Tampa, Fla.

Lt. Joseph A. Miller, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller of Philadelphia, married Miss Charlotte Frances Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson Lee of Baltimore on Monday, 23 Feb., at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Alonzo Baldwin officiating.

Gowned in ivory embossed satin damask made in Victorian fashion, and wearing a lace veil fastened from a coronet of lilies of the valley and carrying gardenias and lilies of the valley, the bride was given in marriage by her father.

Mrs. Edmund B. Nolley, was her sisters matron of honor.

The best man was Mr. John Marston. A small wedding breakfast for the two families followed and the young couple left on a wedding trip, which will take them to his post of duty.

Maj. Charles W. Hinkle, USMC, and Mrs. Hinkle of Coronado, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Arline C., to Lt. (jg) Alfred H. Higgs, USN. Miss Hinkle made known the fact when she entertained at a luncheon at the Commissioned Officers Club, North Island. The bride-to-be received an A. B. degree from the University of Hawaii, and is affiliated with Tau Omicron Phi sorority in Honolulu.

Lieutenant Higgs was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1939.

Lt. Col. Francis E. Pierce USMC, and Mrs. Pierce of Coronado, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Natalie Ellis, to Ens. William Robertson Pittman, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Franklin Pittman of Tampa, Fla. Miss Pierce attended St. Helen's Hall Junior College, Portland, Ore., and the University of Arizona, where she pledged Phi Beta Phi.

Ens. Pittman graduated from the University of Florida, and was affiliated with Sigma Phi Epsilon.

In the chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York, Miss Barbara Scott, daughter of Mrs. Stuart Scott and the late Mr. Scott, was married to Ens. Schuyler Merritt Meyer, Jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer of Huntington, L. I., last Saturday, 21 Feb. She was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Stuart Scott. Miss Mary Martin Talmage was maid of honor and the Misses Janet and Helen Meyer were bridesmaids.

A reception followed at Sherry's. The bride is now in her senior year at Vassar, and was presented to society at the Cosmopolitan Club in 1938. Ensign Meyer graduated from Phillips Exeter, and from Yale in 1940.

The marriage of Miss Annie Virginia Carpenter, daughter of Col. William T. Carpenter, USA, and Mrs. Carpenter, to Lt. Charles G. Pirkle, 13th Coast Artillery, son of Mrs. Willis Vernon Pirkle of Lineville, Ala., and the late Mr. Pirkle, was solemnized on Saturday afternoon, 21 Feb., at 5:00 p.m., in the Post Chapel at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., by Chaplain William P. Maxwell, USA.

(Please turn to Page 722)

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## Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

24 February 1942

Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Condon entertained Sunday afternoon at their home, London Terrace, South River, in honor of Maj. and Mrs. Ennalls Waggaman of Washington, D. C. Among the Washington guests were Under Secretary of Interior and Mrs. John J. Dempsey; Maj. Davis Willis, USMC, and Mrs. Willis; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Price Wright; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. M. Meacham and Miss Mary Meacham; Capt. and Mrs. S. N. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Childress; Mr. Fernando Cuniberti; Mr. Philip C. Hamblet; Mr. Sidney Tallafiero and Mrs. Wayne Wirgman; Capt. and Mrs. George H. Fort; Capt. and Mrs. Calvin H. Cobb; Capt. and Mrs. Ernest G. Small; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Walsh; Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Read; Lt. Comdr. Robert Maury; Comdr. John E. Wheelchel; Mr. and Mrs. Carey L. Meredith; Dr. and Mrs. Walton H. Hopkins; Dr. and Mrs. R. S. G. Welch; and Mr. and Mrs. O. P. W. Owings. Also U. S. Senator George L. Radcliffe of Baltimore; Mrs. Lansdale G. Sasser of Marlboro, Md.; Dr. and Mrs. Everard Briscoe and Mrs. Robert Meade of Prince Frederick, Md. and Mrs. Bayne Castle and Miss Eleanor Mattingly of Oxon Hill, Md. Major and Mrs. Waggaman who make their home at the Westchester in Washington, are former residents of Annapolis.

Mrs. George W. Brashears, wife of Comdr. Brashears, and her son and daughter, who have been living in Newport, are expected to return soon to Annapolis.

Mrs. Nathaniel M. Terry is entertaining at a shower this afternoon, for Miss Barbara Godfrey, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey, whose engagement to Lt. Dudley Hale Adams, USN, has just been announced.

Ens. John L. Marocchi, of Norfolk, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. G. Marocchi, of Prince George St.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey announce the engagement of their daughter, Barbara, to Lt. Dudley Hale Adams, USN, son of Col. Donald Bennett Adams, USA. Miss Godfrey is a graduate of Annapolis High School, class 1936, and Sweet Briar College, class 1940. She is a member of Beta Chapter, Tau Omicron Phi, the Army and Navy and Marine Corps, Junior sorority, and is a lieutenant and second vice chairman of Annapolis Chapter of the Red Cross Motor Corps.

Lt. Adams is the nephew of Mrs. Boyd J. Payne of Burlington, Vermont. He graduated from the Burlington High School in 1934, attended Columbia University in New York City and graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1939. In 1941 he graduated from the Naval Aviation School in Pensacola, Fla.

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

28 February 1942

Miss Catherine MacMurray of Washington, daughter of Colonel MacMurray, Commandant of the Citadel, was the weekend guest of Maj. and Mrs. T. S. Sinkler.

Miss Jean Brough of Summit, N. J., spent the weekend with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Baumer, Jr.

Mrs. Harold C. Donnelly, Misses Judy and Peggy Donnelly of Washington, are spending the week with Maj. and Mrs. G. E. Keeler, Jr. Capt. and Mrs. Sherburne Whipple, Jr., are leaving West Point for a new station in New York.

Among the new arrivals on the post are Maj. and Mrs. G. D. Jenkins, 2nd Lt. and Mrs. A. F. Johnson, Maj. and Mrs. P. L. Weiffel, Lt. R. L. Heinlein and 2nd Lt. H. H. Hastings.

Mr. William Burns and Miss Frances Burns of Rockville Center, N. Y., were the guests of Capt. Paul Burns.

Mrs. James K. Herbert, who has been for the past two weeks the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Tripp and Capt. and Mrs. Gunnard W. Carlson, left on Thursday to visit her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Alvey, Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Westermeyer were in Seaside for the weekend to attend the wedding of Mrs. Westermeyer's sister, Miss Ruth Melick, to Mr. Edward Ray Gilman, Jr. Mrs. Westermeyer was the matron of honor. Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Smith were guests at the wedding.

Maj. and Mrs. P. S. Thompson and Cadet K. C. Suor will receive at the Hop given in the South Gymnasium for the upper three classes.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Schwarzwelder will

have Miss Adelaide DeViney of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Nancy Strickler of Washington as their guests on 9 March for the annual Hundredth Night Show.

## FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

23 February 1942

A most charming custom, which Col. and Mrs. E. V. Cutrer have continued through the years, is the entertaining at dinner on 14 Feb., the anniversary of the graduation of Colonel Cutrer's class at the United States Military Academy in 1908. Being St. Valentine's Day, the decorations were in that motif for the lovely table, and the color scheme was red. Those classmates and their wives present this year were: Col. and Mrs. Arthur Wilbourn, Col. and Mrs. Theodore K. Spencer, Col. and Mrs. Charles K. Nulsen, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Richard Donovan, Col. and Mrs. Elmer Desobry, Col. and Mrs. Teleschor Gottschalk, and Col. and Mrs. Richard Cummings.

One of the large parties of the week was a dinner-dance given in honor of Col. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, 8th Corps Area Quartermaster, who is retiring in April. It was held in the Ft. Sam Houston Officers' Mess on Saturday evening. Among the guests present were Maj. Gen. H. J. Brees, Maj. Gen. Richard Donovan and Mrs. Donovan, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Calvert, Col. and Mrs. Max E. Elser, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Porter, Col. and Mrs. E. V. Dunstan, and Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Lehner.

Among the many parties for Miss Barbara King, a bride-elect, was a lovely luncheon given in Austin at noon Saturday by Miss Mary Chilton Morrell who is to be the maid of honor in the wedding 6 March. The scene of this delightful party was the Stephen F. Austin Hotel, to which Miss King and her mother, Mrs. Clarence L. King, motored from this post. Other guests were the Misses Helen Bullard, Sarah Kay Curtis, Betty Dunstan, Mary Myler Mitchell, May Jane Deahl and Mrs. Winifred Cowan.

A reception was held at the Officers' Club after a review of troops on Monday in honor of high ranking Mexican officers, Generals Francisco Urquiza, Silvestre Pinal, and Julio Cardenas. These officers were also the guests of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger at dinner that night.

Col. and Mrs. Sam White, Field Artillery, left Sunday for Ft. Sill, Okla., where Colonel White will be on temporary duty, and Mrs. White will visit friends before returning to settle her new apartment on Harrigan Ave. Miss Peggy White is a student at the University of Texas, in Austin.

The "Gray Ladies" at the Ft. Sam Houston Hospital were honored as Mrs. E. D. Patrick, wife of Colonel Patrick, Infantry, who is changing station from this post to Abilene, Texas, by Mrs. Francis Reynolds and Mrs. I. T. Cutter, with a delightful tea on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. George C. Beach and Mrs. William W. Southard, presided at the tea-table, where a point-de-Venice cloth and a beautiful centerpiece of red, white and

blue flowers, and lighter red tapers gave a festive air. Also assisting were the Misses Elizabeth Harding and Helen Armstrong. The husbands of the "Gray Ladies," the commanding officers of the different branches of the hospital staff and their wives, were the guests, also the members of the Red Cross staff.

A most charming visitor to this large post, where she took a genuine interest in all that pertained to the enlisted men and their life in the hours free of work, was Miss Rosalind Russell, who has endeared herself to every one who came in contact with her.

Mrs. Walter Krueger had as her guest this week at the Army-Civilian Luncheon, Miss May Pershing, sister of General John G. Pershing.

The members of the San Antonio Musical Club, are having as special guests the wives of Army officers from surrounding posts, and their service members at a "Salon Tea" being held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Aurora Apartment Hotel today. Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, wife of Colonel Adams, U. S. Cavalry, retired, is one of the Hostesses.

## LONG BEACH, CALIF.

23 February 1942

Service net and civilian friends are greeting Mrs. Walter Delany, wife of Captain Delany, who has returned to Long Beach after an absence of several months and is making her headquarters at the Gaytonia Apartments. Her aunt, Mrs. W. Harry Orr, and a close friend, Mrs. Keyser Fry of Reading, Pa., accompanied Mrs. Delany from the East and are her house guests.

The Navy matron was hostess at the informal buffet supper in Pacific Coast Club Thursday evening, entertaining in honor of her guests. Others invited were Mrs. Stuart Truesdell, wife of Captain Truesdell, and Misses Virginia and Beverly Fawkes. Mrs. Delany's daughter, Mrs. Emerson Fawkes (Kitty Marie Delany), came from Honolulu via clipper recently and went on to Omaha, Neb., to visit her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fawkes. Lieutenant Fawkes is with the Pacific Fleet. Miss Beverly Fawkes is visiting her sister, Miss Virginia at 1918 East First Street.

Several from this city motored to Riverside and attended the military wedding in First Baptist Church of Miss Sara Lois Ware yesterday afternoon and Lt. James LeRoy Shelby, head-quarters company, 757th Tank Battalion. Officers at March Field and their wives were invited to the wedding, at which the best man was Lt. Byron William Walker, and many attended the dinner-dance, sponsored by the Battalion, at the Lake Arrowhead Hotel. After a honeymoon stay at Palm Springs, the couple will reside in Riverside.

Conversation, an informal supper and bridge were features of the affair given by Mrs. Donald Erwin, wife of Commander Erwin, Friday evening in her home. Guests were Mrs. M. H. McCoy and her mother, Mrs. J. Parrott; Mrs. Melvin H. Bassett, Mrs. J. C. Woelfel, Mrs. William Kuntz, Mrs. Larry

Ruff, Mrs. Warner Rodman and Mrs. Betty Ann Beggs.

Mrs. J. J. Lafran, wife of Commander Lafran, has arrived from New York accompanied by her three young children, John, Peter and Mary, and is domiciled at 1023 East First Street.

Mrs. A. A. Gladden, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Gladden, U. S. Marine Corps, had as a recent house guest Mrs. La Verne Pope, wife of Commander Pope, who came to the West Coast from Philadelphia. After making a brief stay here and renewing friendships in Santa Monica and Coronado, Mrs. Pope returned to Philadelphia to rejoin her daughter, Jenn, a student at Linden Hall. Mrs. Gladden spent a few days in Coronado as house guest of Col. J. A. Mixon, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Mixon.

## NORFOLK, VA.

26 February 1942

A series of gay parties given for Miss Nina Colton Miller and her fiancé, Lt. (jg) Benjamin Osburn Delaney, USNR, preceded their marriage Saturday night in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Miss Miller was honor guest at a bridge party given Tuesday night by Mrs. Edward Breeden, Jr. at her home in Lakewood. On Thursday night, Mrs. S. D. Hardy, Jr. was hostess at a bridge party and lingerie shower for Miss Miller. Lieutenant Delaney gave a stag dinner party for his groomsmen that same evening and on Friday night. Following the rehearsal for the wedding, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Horace Laird entertained for the members of the bridal party.

The wedding ceremony was solemnized at 8 o'clock by the Rev. E. Ruffin Jones rector of the church in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. Ferns, white gladioli and cathedral candles were the altar decorations and Mrs. Bernard Wolter played the wedding music. The bride was given in marriage by her father, William Roland Miller. She wore a wedding gown of duchess satin and her veil of illusion was arranged from a cap of Queen Anne's lace and orange blossoms. Her flowers were bride's roses and freesia. The bridesmaids were Misses Mary Webb Smithwick and Elizabeth Wilcox. A small reception for members of the bridal party and out of town guests followed the wedding, at the home of the bride's parents in Lakewood after which Lieutenant and Mrs. Delaney left for a brief wedding trip.

Miss Martha Lee Upshur, whose marriage to Lt. (jg) Charles Austin Pritchard will take place 7 March, is also being honored at a number of pre-nuptial parties. Miss Peggy Young was hostess on Saturday afternoon at a most attractive three-table bridge party for Miss Upshur. Lt. and Mrs. William O. Powell entertained at a large and beautiful tea for Miss Upshur and Lieutenant Pritchard and Mrs. Robert Kight was hostess on Wednesday afternoon at an attractive party at her home in the York Apartments, in honor of

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

her cousin, Miss Upshur whose wedding invitations were sent out last week.

One of the most delightful events of the pre-Lenten season was the subscription card party given Tuesday afternoon by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Navy Y. M. C. A. in the new social hall of the Navy Y. for the benefit of the Navy Relief Fund. At the tea which followed the game which was played by more than one hundred guests, Mrs. Manly H. Simons and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage presided over the tea table. A most gratifying sum was realized from this interesting event.

An announcement of especial interest to Navy circles here is that of the engagement of Miss Polly Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Day of New York City, to Lt. Robert Withers Darden, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Herbert Darden of Suffolk. No date has been set for the wedding.

## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 720)

The bride, given in marriage by her father, was lovely in her wedding gown of white satin and lace, fashioned along princess lines, with a long train and finger tip veil caught to her head by a pleated Princess Eugenie coronet. She carried a shower bouquet of starlight roses showered with gardenias.

Miss Carolyn B. Carpenter, sister of the bride was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Macintyre of Washington, D. C., Miss Barbara Bonney of Warrington, Fla., Miss Carolyn Miller of Ft. Barrancas, and Mrs. Howard Foltz of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The bridegroom's best man was Lt. Thomas J. Taylor of Eglin Field. The ushers were Lts. Hugh J. Turner, John S. Jones, Vernon O. Irby, William J. Logan, Zebulon Strickland and David E. Shenk, all of Ft. Barrancas.

The newly married couple left the Chapel under an arch of sabers. Following the service a reception was held at Gorgas Hall. The orchestra of the 13th Coast Artillery Band rendered appropriate music during the reception.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Pirkle left for a wedding trip to the Gulf Coast. On their return they will be at home at Hutchinson Court, Bayshore, Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Preston Miller announces the marriage of her daughter Virginia to Capt. Howard Campbell Price, jr. on 16 Feb. 1942 in Salt Lake City. Captain Price is the son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Howard C. Price, USA-Ret. of La Jolla, Calif.

The couple after a brief visit in the south will return to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Hughes of Dickeyville, Baltimore, Maryland, have announced the engagement of Mrs. Hughes' daughter, Miss Barbara Martin to Lt. Matthew L. Legler, son of Mrs. Anna G. Legler of Monroe, Wis.

Miss Martin is the daughter of Henry Graham Martin of New York. She is a graduate of Roland Park Country School, Baltimore, and of Hollins College.

Lieutenant Legler attended the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the class of 1939. Since that time he has been assigned to the 11th Infantry and is now stationed at Ft. Custer, Mich.

The wedding will take place in the early Spring.

Col. J. Huntington Hills, AGD, USA, and Mrs. Hills, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Mae, to Lt. R. Jerald Culhane, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. Joseph Culhane of Seattle, Wash. Betty is a granddaughter of Maj. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Kreger, and of Mrs. Herman Glade, widow of the late Col. Herman Glade, USA.

Miss Hills has completed two years at Stanford University, California, and is now taking a secretarial course in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Culhane, a graduate of the University of Washington, is on duty with the 30th Infantry, USA.

Announcement of the engagement was made at tea in the Hills apartment in The Dresden, Washington, D. C., Satur-

day afternoon, 21 Feb., following a meeting of the Junior Group of the Washington Chapter of The Army Daughters, of which Miss Hills is a member.

Miss Mary Perrin Thompson and Ens. Richard Wyll Molten USNR were married on 16 Feb. in the Naval Air Station Chapel, Pensacola, Fla. Miss Thompson is the daughter of the late Mr. J. Perrin Thompson and Mrs. Thompson of Columbia, S. C. Ensign Molten is the son of the late Capt. Robert Potter Molten, USN, and Mrs. Molten.

Col. and Mrs. Guy Rowe announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances Ellen, to Lt. Donald Frederick Gearing, AC, USA, on Saturday, 7 Feb., at Idlewild Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tenn.

Col. and Mrs. Roland Paget Shugg of Washington, D. C. announce the engagement of their daughter Blanche Page Shugg to Lt. George Hawley Cushman III, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George H. Cushman, Jr., of Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Shugg attends George Washington University.

Lieutenant Cushman graduated from Bagler School, Tenn., and attended Georgia Tech. He is now stationed with the 2nd Armored Division, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Col. and Mrs. Everett Ernest Brown, of Ft. Omaha, Nebraska, announce the engagement of their daughter, Martha Jane, (Peggy) to Mr. Walter McNab Miller, II, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie McNab Miller, of New York City.

The marriage will take place in March.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bulmer Dinwiddie of Atlanta, Ga., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miriam Alice, to Lt. John D. Dougherty, son of Col. Joseph S. Dougherty, IGD, who is on duty in Washington, and Mrs. Dougherty.

Miss Dinwiddie, a graduate of Washington Seminary at Atlanta, also attended Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Va. Lieutenant Dougherty attended Georgia School of Technology, and is now stationed with the Armored Force at Ft. Knox, Ky.

The marriage of Lt. Robert M. Lovejoy of Washington and Miss Helen Rines Cary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Cary of Kearney, Neb., will take place in April. Miss Cary graduated from the University of Nebraska, where she was a member of Pi Beta Phi. She is also a member of the Mary Washington Junior Chapter of the D. A. R.

Lieutenant Lovejoy, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lovejoy of Jamestown, N. Y., is a graduate of Cornell and of Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, and is on duty in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington.

Mr. John Hay, named for his distinguished grandfather, the late Secretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Miss Kristi Aresvik Putman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Putman of Washington were married 14 Feb. in Columbia, S. C., where Mrs. Hay is now living, near her soldier husband, who is stationed at Ft. Jackson.

She attended Madeira School in Washington, D. C., and graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1940. He attended St. Paul's School and graduated from Harvard in '38. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hay of New York, a nephew of Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. James Wadsworth, wife of Representative Wadsworth of New York.

## Admission Fees Abolished

The War and Navy Departments simultaneously announced this week that admission fees for soldiers, sailors and marines attending performances of Camp Shows, Inc., would be abolished after 8 March. At present 26 entertainment units are touring military posts and naval stations.

## Society News

(Continued from Page 720)

mounts rode away from the reservation which has been home to them since 1919.

The are en route to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to replace the Sixth Cavalry, which in turn will go on to Florida to join a mechanized division forming there.

Naturally farewell parties have been in order with the hosts of friends who wished to bid God-speed to the group that has formed so large a part in the life of Washington and nearby Virginia.

The entire regiment assembled in the riding hall to see Col. Howell Estes, regimental commander, receive in behalf of the regiment a silver loving cup, the gift of business men and patriotic organizations of Alexandria and Arlington county.

At the last regimental hop, four brides who have become members of the family of the Third Cavalry during the past few months were each presented with a silver water pitcher, the regiment's standby gift for brides.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles entertained at dinner the other evening Colonel and Mrs. Estes, and they were in turn dinner guests of the British Ambassador and Lady Halifax at the Embassy on another evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel J. Zeigler received in their Coronado home last Saturday afternoon to honor John Meador of New York City. Mr. Meador is assistant to Artemas Gates, Secretary of the Navy for Air.

Among those present were Rear Adm. and Mr. Ralston S. Holmes, and their daughter, Mrs. Irving Camp, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles A. Blakely, and their daughter, Mrs. Robert J. Morgan, Col. Louis E. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. William J. Hine, Capt. and Mrs. Ivan Finn, Capt. and Mrs. Earnest L. Gunther, Capt. and Mrs. L. B. Richards, Maj. and Mrs. Edgar Gott, Maj. and Mrs. Reuben Fleet, Comdr. and Mrs. Robert H. Harrell, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Woodhead, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Price and their daughter, Miss Margaret Price, Mrs. Alfred Moorehouse, guest of the Edwin Prices, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Miller.

Mrs. E. W. Piburn, wife of Col. Edwin W. Piburn, is living with her sister, Mrs. G. C. Cable, Arlington, Texas, while Colonel Piburn is on foreign service and their sons are in school—Edwin, Jr., in the Univ. of Alabama, and John Ross in Gordon Military College, Barnesville, Ga.

Mr. John E. Walker and children, Norma and Johnnie, are at present residing in Harrisonburg, Va. Major Walker is stationed on foreign service.

Benjamin Taylor Simmons, jr. has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force. Lieutenant Simmons is the son of the late Gen. Benjamin Taylor Simmons, and Mrs. Simmons who resides at Hotel 2400, 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Washington Chapter of the Society of the Daughters, U. S. Army will hold its monthly meeting on Monday, 2 March, on the seventh floor of the Army and Navy Club.

In order to cooperate with the Club a change in the order of proceedings has been necessary and the luncheon will be at noon in the private dining room on the seventh floor instead of on the sixth floor as heretofore, and will precede the business meeting. The Countess Palffy, the guest speaker, will speak immediately after luncheon on the various current activities of the Red Cross.

Reservations for lunch should be made through Mrs. F. H. Hastings before Saturday noon.

An auxiliary of the American Red Cross has been organized at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark. Classes in First Aid, Nutrition, Home Nursing and Knitting were started and well attended. A benefit party given at the Hotel Majestic, sponsored by this Chapter, raised \$465.00 for the Red Cross.

Army and Navy officers and their families who are stopping at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57 Street, New York City are: Lt. and Mrs. F. L. Biggs and son of Greenwood, R. I.; Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Burnett of New York City; Mr. P. F. Canning and Mr. S. R. Gibbs, R.A.F. delegates to Washington, D. C.; Col. H. R. Dutton and his daughter Laura of New York City; Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Feagin of Langley Field, Va.; Lt. and Mrs. D. V. Hugonin of Edinburgh, Scotland; Capt. E. O. Keller of Langley Field, Va.; and Lt. J. Kingsley, Maj. D. R. Lyon, and Lt. Harry W. Robinson also of Langley Field; Col. H. W. Smith of Holyoke, Mass.; and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert Williams of New York City.

The Henry Hudson Hotel has set up a special lounge for Army and Navy Officers and their families residing in the hotel. Military publications, newspapers, a radio and bridge tables have been placed in this lounge.

Every Wednesday evening from 5:30 to 7:30 the hotel has a Hospitality Cocktail Hour for officers and their families residing in the hotel.

## Colonel Doty Retires

Lt. Col. Mark H. Doty, FA, who designed and supervised the construction of the \$500,000 small arms range at Ft. Jackson, S. C., has retired because of "disability incident to service," a press report from Columbia, S. C., announces.

Relieved from assignment after more than 25 years' of service, Colonel Doty has returned to his home in Athens, Mich., to recuperate from a long illness. The range which Colonel Doty worked for and secured while at Ft. Jackson has been acclaimed by military experts as the "most modern small arms range in the world."

Colonel Doty, a member of a large Army family, is the son-in-law of the late Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman; nephew of the late Brig. Gen. Howard R. Hickok, brother-in-law of Maj. Dwight E. Aultman II, FA, on duty with the headquarters of the Armored Force at Ft. Knox, Ky., and of Maj. Robert Howard, Jr., on duty at Cochran Field, Ga.; and cousin of Col. Kenneth M. Moore, CE, on duty in San Francisco, Calif.

## Wool Conservation Ordered

Secretary of War Stimson has issued an order to the Army calling for officers to "use every means to conserve" the wool supply. The text of the order is as follows:

"The shortage of wool in relation to prospective military requirements is so acute as to make it of the utmost importance to use every means to conserve this commodity, first for military purposes and secondly for those civilian needs which are irreducible.

"It is not the desire of the War Department to seek to withhold yarn to be used in making garments which are needed by the troops. However, commanding officers will discourage, in any way possible, the knitting or unneeded garments by friends and relatives of soldiers and should, on the other hand, request women who wish to do knitting for troops to make only specific types of garments for which commanding officers have observed a definite need."

## Rule on \$10 Bonus

The Comptroller General has held that in determining whether enlisted members of the Naval Reserve, including Fleet Reservists, are entitled to the \$10 additional pay authorized by section 8 of the Service Extension Act of 1941 for each month of service in excess of 12, they may not be counted active service as reservists prior to Public Resolution No. 96 of 27 Aug. 1940, nor any enlisted service in the Regular Navy even though in some cases they may have been receiving the additional pay as enlisted men of the Regular Navy prior to becoming members of the Reserve.

An enlisted man of the Regular Navy may count prior active service in the Naval Reserve in determining whether he has had 12 months' service within the meaning of section 8.



# Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

## Born

**ANDERSON**—Born at Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., 13 Jan. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. George R. Anderson, AC, USA, a son, George Richard Anderson, jr.

**BELL**—Born at West Point Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 16 Feb. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Raymond E. Bell, a daughter, Barbara Harris Bell.

**BELL**—Born on 18 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Olin Lee Bell, FA, USA, of Ft. Bragg, N. C., a daughter, Landon Elizabeth Bell, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John H. Kintner, VC, USA, of Ft. Mason, Calif., and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bell, of Norfolk, Va.

**BROWN**—Born at Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ben S. Brown, AC, USA, a son, Gene Bassett Brown, grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Bassett, OD, USA.

**BUHMANN**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 13 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. William W. Buhlmann, a son, William Graham Buhlmann.

**CLANCY**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, 14 Feb. 1942, to Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Ralph K. Clancy, a daughter, Dorothy Clancy.

**EXTON**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 19 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Hugh M. Exton, FA, a daughter, Leslie Grant Exton, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Walter S. Grant.

**GIAMBATTISTA**—Born at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 17 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Frank D. Giambattista, USN, a daughter.

**HAWKIN**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., 9 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Wilson Maxwell Hawkin, Cav., a daughter, Sara Louise Hawkin, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold Paul Stewart, Cav., USA.

**HEYWOOD**—Born at Greenville, S. C., 10 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Carl Winslow Heywood, USN, a son.

**HYZER**—Born at Carmel, Calif., 29 Jan. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Peter C. Hyzer, Inf., of Ft. Ord, Calif., a daughter, Judith Cameron Hyzer, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. K. P. Cooley, Inf., and niece of Capt. and Mrs. Horace Greeley, AC, USA.

**KIRCHHOFF**—Born at the Monterey Hospital, Monterey, Calif., 18 Feb. 1942, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. A. G. Kirchhoff, CE, a son, David Smallman Kirchhoff.

**LEEPER**—Born at East Greenwich, R. I., 11 Feb. 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. James Leeper, USN, a daughter, Patricia Ann Leeper.

**MCDONALD**—Born at Huggins Hospital, Wolfboro, N. H., 16 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. William J. McDonald, SC, USA, a son, George Harvey McDonald, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Leigh I. Harvey, USA-Ret., of Wolfboro, N. H.

**MCENTEE**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., recently to Capt. and Mrs. Duane McEntee, a second son, grandson of Col. G. L. McEntee, USA-Ret., and Mr. P. C. Stoddard, nephew of Lt. G. L. McEntee, USN, and Mr. P. C. Stoddard, AC, USA.

**MILES**—Born at Phillips House, Boston, Mass., 16 Feb. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. John L. Miles, CWS, USA, a daughter, Martha Ellen Miles.

**PALMER**—Born at Gorgas Hospital, C. Z., 9 Feb. 1942, to Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Grant C. Palmer, USA, a daughter.

**PEGELOW**—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 28 Jan. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. P. G. Pegelow, USN, a son, George Prentice Pegelow.

**PEYTON**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 14 Feb. 1942, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Lon Peyton, a daughter, Therese Anne Peyton.

**deRIVERA**—Born at Norfolk Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 17 Jan. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. H. L. deRivera, USN, a son, Robert Leland deRivera.

**SCHLATHER**—Born at Brownwood Memorial Hospital, Brownwood, Texas, 10 Feb. 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James G. Schlather, VC, Camp Bowie, Tex., a daughter, Mary Jo Teresa Schlather.

**SHOEMAKER**—Born at Southwestern Hospital, Lawton, Okla., 11 Feb. 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Raymond LeRoy Shoemaker, jr., FA, USA, a son, Raymond LeRoy Shoemaker, III, grandson of Col. and Mrs. R. L. Shoemaker, Inf., USA, and of Col. and Mrs. L. R. Cole, FA, USA.

**SMITH**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 16

Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Weldon Halliwell Smith, a daughter, Sharon Gay Smith.

**TAYLOR**—Born at Boston, Mass., 9 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. LeRoy Thomas Taylor, USN, a son, Kent Hewitt Taylor, grandson of Rear Adm. and Mrs. H. Kent Hewitt, USN, and of Mrs. Charles H. Taylor of Holly Springs, Miss.

**THATCHER**—Born at Talfair Hospital, Savannah, Ga., 7 Feb. 1942, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herbert B. Thatcher, a son, Peter Brooks Thatcher.

**TOAL**—Born on 4 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. F. Clifton Toal, Alexandria, Va., a daughter, Patricia Catlin Toal, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John Potts, USMC-Ret.

**WARD**—Born at Community Hospital, Riverside, Calif., 6 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Linus P. Ward, 75th CA (AA) a daughter, Margaret Willis Ward, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Kent Nelson, MC, USA-Ret., and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Ward, of St. Paul, Minn.

## Married

**BRAZELTON-OVERTON**—Married at Madison Park, Washington, D. C., 25 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Overton, daughter of Senator and Mrs. John Holmes Overton, to Lt. Elbert Coyler Brazelton, Cav.-Res.

**COCKE-ROBBINS**—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. Myer, Va., 2 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Robbins, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Robbins, (MC), USN, to 1st Lt. John Alexander Cocke, MC, USA.

**COONEY-REICH**—Married at St. Ann's Church, Washington, D. C., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Kathleen Reich, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James Edward Reich, USMC-Ret., to Mr. Patrick S. Cooney.

**DAVIS-HINDS**—Married at Corozal, C. Z., 24 Jan. 1942, Miss Dorothy Hinds, to Capt. Homer L. Davis, jr., USA.

**ENGLAND-BINION**—Married at Evergreen, Ala., 21 Feb. 1942, Miss Martha L. Binion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruner Binion of Evergreen, Ala., to 1st Lt. Sanford Patrick England, FA, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. George W. England, USA-Ret.

**GEARING-ROWE**—Married at the Idlewild Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tenn., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Frances Ellen Rowe, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Guy Rowe, to Lt. Donald Frederick Gearing, AC, USA.

**GOODENOUGH-MORRISON**—Married at Honolulu, T. H., 20 Jan. 1942, Miss Mildred A. Morrison, to Chief Commissary Steward Edward A. Goodenough, USN.

**GRACIE-SANTOS**—Married at Saint Patrick's Church, Fayetteville, N. C., 21 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Santos to Lt. Edwin Francis Gracie, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

**HADLER-LOGGINS**—Married at St. Andrews Chapel, USNA, Annapolis, Md., 21 Feb. 1942, Miss Susanne Carylyn Loggins, to Ens. Jacques Bauer Hadler, USN.

**HARRIS-MOORE**—Married on 7 Jan. 1942, Miss Cornelia Anne Moore, of Danville, Va., to 2nd Lt. Thomas A. Harris, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

**HAY-PUTMAN**—Married at Columbia, S. C., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Kristi Aresvik Putman, to Mr. John Hay, USA.

**JONES-PRATT**—Married at the post chapel, Turner Field, Ala., 25 Feb. 1942, Miss Boneta Barbara Pratt, daughter of Col. John S. Pratt and Mrs. Selby Harney Frank of Washington, to Lt. Edward Lindsay Jones, AC, USA.

**MARTIN-CAVENAUGH**—Married at the home of Col. and Mrs. Fred A. McMahon, 2217 Madison Road, Cincinnati, O., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Margaret Cavanaugh, to Lt. Col. Wm. R. Martin, OD, USA.

**MEYER-SCOTT**—Married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, N. Y., 21 Feb. 1942, Miss Barbara Scott, to Ens. Schuyler Merritt Meyer, jr., USNR.

**MILLER-LEE**—Married at Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore, Md., 23 Feb. 1942, Miss Charlotte Frances Lee, to Lt. Joseph A. Miller, USA.

**MOLTEN-THOMPSON**—Married at the Naval Air Station Chapel, Pensacola, Fla., 16 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Perrin Thompson, to Ens. Richard Wylly Molten, USNR, son of the late Capt. Robert Potter Molten, USN, and Mrs. Molten.

**NORRIS-CONE**—Married at Coronado, Calif., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Marie-Louise Cone, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. William Wheatly Cone, USN, to Ens. George Bowling Norris.

**OLIVER-HEE**—Married on 23 Feb. 1942, at Post Chapel, Ft. Dix, N. J., 2nd Lt. Clara L. Hee, ANC, to Pvt. Edward S. Oliver, USA.

**PIRKLE-CARPENTER**—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. Barrancas, Fla., 21 Feb. 1942, Miss

Annie Virginia Carpenter, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter, USA of Tuscaloosa, Ala., to Lt. Charles Gaston Pirkle, CAC, USA.

**PRICE-NUTTER**—Married at Salt Lake City, Utah, 16 Feb. 1942, Miss Virginia Nutter, to Capt. Howard Campbell Price, jr., son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Howard C. Price, USA-Ret., of La Jolla, Calif.

**ROBERTSHAW-DRAPER**—Married at St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth, R. I., 20 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Elizabeth Draper, to 1st Lt. Alfred Foster Robertshaw, USMC.

**SMART-ROGERS**—Married at Petworth Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 21 Feb. 1942, Miss Rae Elizabeth Rogers, to Ens. Thomas Davis Smart, USN.

**STRONG-MAGOUN**—Married at Boston, Mass., 10 Feb. 1942, Miss Margaret Ogilvie Magoun, to Ens. Harold Clark Strong, jr., USNR.

**WASHBURN-TREADWAY**—Married at Grace Community Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles, Calif., 12 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Lane Treadway, to Ens. Henry Stevenson Washburn, jr., USNR.

**WELLS-WISNER**—Married at New York, N. Y., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Anne Lawrence Wisner, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Roger Wisner, USA-Ret., and Oliver Dimrock Wells.

## Died

**ALFRED**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Isadore Alfred, Air-Res.

**ALMON**—Died near McCutchenville, Ohio, 18 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Thomas Francis Almon, Air-Res.

**BENSON**—Died at Officers' Mess, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 20 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Ernest Clyde Benson, Fin.-Res.

**BIGGERS**—Died 29 Jan. 1942, 2nd Lt. William Troy Biggers, Air-Res.

**BLUMBERG**—Died near Acton, Mass., 17 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Lester Davis Blumberg, Inf.-Res.

**BRADY**—Died near Brandon, Miss., 18 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. William Perry Brady, Air-Res.

**BURCH**—Died 3 Feb. 1942, Maj. Joseph Adair Burch, Spec.-Res.

**BURDETT**—Died near Woodsworth, La., 15 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. John Fletcher Burdett, Inf., AUS.

**BURNEY**—Died, 8 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Willis Weldon Burney, Air-Res.

**CEASE**—Died 29 Jan. 1942, 2nd Lt. Richard Wellington Cease, Air-Res.

**CRANDALL**—Died at Alva, Okla., 2 Feb. 1942, Nancy Lou Crandall, mother of 1st Lt. Ralph T. Shannon, AGD-Res.

**DU FRANE**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, Capt. John L. Du Frane, jr., AC AUS.

**ENGLES**—Died at Memphis, Tenn., 16 Feb. 1942, Maj. Reyburn Engles, USA-Ret.

**GOODYEAR**—Killed in plane crash near Providence, R. I., 13 Feb. 1942, Ens. Bradley Goodyear, jr., USN, husband of Mrs. Susanne Goodyear of 2 Angel Street, Providence, R. I.

**HEMPHILL**—Killed in plane crash south of Llano, Tex., 12 Feb. 1942, Aviation Cadet John McClure Hemphill, jr., AC, USA.

**HOLAN**—Died 9 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Delbert Lee Holan, Air-Res.

**HOWARD**—Died at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 18 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Sumner Joseph Singleton Howard, QM-Res.

**HUNTINGTON**—Died at Newport, R. I., 15 Feb. 1942, Lt. William H. Huntington, USNR. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Ruth Huntington, Newport, a son, Valentine Huntington of Lunenburg, Mass., and two grandchildren.

**HUTCHESON**—Died at Saratoga, Calif., 20 Feb. 1942, Mrs. Rosalie St. George Hutcheson, wife of Maj. Gen. Grote Hutcheson, USA.

**JERNIGAN**—Died at Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 20 Jan. 1942, Lt. Col. Henry S. Jernigan, Cav., AUS.

**JOHNSON**—Died at his home "White Oaks," Saratoga, Calif., 18 Feb. 1942, Lt. Col. Harold B. Johnson, USA-Ret., brother of Col. F. C. Johnson, USA (deceased), and of Col. J. B. Johnson, IGD. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Harold B. Johnson.

**JONES**—Died at station hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 16 Feb. 1942, Maj. Davis Jones, USA-Ret.

**KRUSE**—Died 13 Jan. 1942, Capt. Wilbur Milton Kruse, Inf., AUS.

**LA MASURE**—Died at Ft. Dix, N. J., 18 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Robert George La Masure, AC, NGUS.

**LUSCOMBE**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Fer-

gus O'Connor Luscombe, Air-Res.

**McARTHUR**—Died at Station Hospital, Chicopee Falls, Westover Fld., Mass., 21 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Gordon Cross McArthur, Air-Res.

**MATTHEWS**—Died near Municipal Airport, Bridgeport, Conn., 15 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Harry Lamar Matthews, Air-Res.

**METSKER**—Died 7 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Philip Thomas Metsker, Air-Res.

**MILLER**—Died at Balboa Island, Calif., 20 Feb. 1942, Capt. Walter Miller, USA-Ret.

**MORGAN**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. William Thorp Morgan, Air-Res.

**MURPHY**—Died at Navy Hospital, Coco Solo, C. Z., 4 Feb. 1942, Mrs. Isabel Murphy, wife of Chief Metalsmith Charles Murphy, USN, of U. S. Navy Submarine Base, Coco Solo.

**NEGLEY**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, 1st Lt. Richard V. W. Negley, jr., AC, AUS.

**OLIVER**—Died at Station Hospital, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., 15 Feb. 1942, 1st Lt. Virgil Ray Oliver, Inf.-AUS.

**OREM**—Died at Baltimore, Md., 16 Feb. 1942, John H. Orem, jr., father of Mrs. Neil Courasen, wife of Lt. Col. Edgar G. Courasen, jr., USN-Ret., Edgewater Beach, Edgewater, Md.

**PATILLO**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Samuel Seay Patillo, Air-Res.

**PEACH**—Died at Denver, Colo., 23 Jan. 1942, Mrs. Ola E. Peach, wife of Lt. Col. Peach and niece of Mrs. Elizabeth Feltner, 1118 Penn. St., Denver, Colo.

**PINNICK**—Died 30 Jan. 1942, 1st Lt. Clyde Horace Pinnick, Inf.-Res.

**PIPES**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Feb. 1942, Col. Henry F. Pipes, MC, USA. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Charlotte L. Pipes, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and a son, Robert L. Pipes.

**PRITCHARD**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. William Jesse Pritchard, Air-Res.

**ROBINSON**—Killed in action in the Eastern Theater of operations, 29 Jan. 1942, Lt. Col. Stanley K. Robinson, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Robinson, of Altadena, Calif., and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Carspeken of Morgantown, W. Va. He is survived by his wife, Margaret Carspeken Robinson, a son, Stanley K. Robinson, jr., and a daughter, Margo C. Robinson.

**ROWLAND**—Died 3 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. James McDonald Rowland, Air-Res.

**SCHMELLA**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Marvin John Schmella, Air-Res.

**SCHOEDER**—Died near Acton, Mass., 17 Feb. 1942, 1st Lt. Adrian Collison Schoedel, Med.-Res.

**SCHOFIELD**—Died at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 20 Feb. 1942, Rear Adm. Frank H. Schofield, USN-Ret. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Claribel Cox Schofield, 3930 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**SIMMONS**—Killed in plane crash south of Llano, Tex., 12 Feb. 1942, Lt. Clarence R. Simmons, AC, USA, brother of Dana S. Simmons, of Orono, Me.

**SLOAN**—Died 11 Feb. 1942, 1st Lt. Raymond Anderson Sloan, AC, AUS.

**SMITH**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 15 Feb. 1942, W. O. Charles R. Smith, USA-Ret.

**SMITH**—Died 8 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Francis Peter Smith, Air-Res.

**SPARKS**—Died 29 Jan. 1942, 1st Lt. Walter William Sparks, jr., Air-Res.

**STEWART**—Died 13 Jan. 1942, Col. Loren P. Stewart, Inf., AUS.

**STUART**—Died in Binghamton, N. Y., 14 Feb. 1942, Lt. Malcolm Douglas Stuart, SC, USN-Ret.

**TILTON**—Died at Renlands, Calif., 15 Feb. 1942, Ernest Rollin Tilton, jr., son of the late Col. E. R. Tilton, CAC, and Julia Satterwaite Tilton, and husband of the former Sylvia Allen.

**VAN VALKENBURG**—Died near Perrin Fld., Denison, Tex., 20 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Cyril Thomas Van Valkenburg, Air-Res.

**WORICK**—Died at Palo Alto, Calif., 8 Feb. 1942, Capt. Clay S. Worick, USA-Ret.

**WILLETT**—Died 17 Feb. 1942, Mrs. W. O. Willett, mother of Col. Maurice B. Willett, CWS, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

**WRINKLE**—Died 17 Feb. 1942, Capt. Paul Howard Wrinkle, Cav.-Res.

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## OBITUARIES

Funeral services for Rear Adm. Frank H. Schofield, USN-Ret., who died on 20 Feb., 1942, at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., were held on 23 Feb., in the Ft. Myer, Va., Chapel with Capt. R. D. Wokman, CC, USN, conducting. Burial was with full military honors in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers were Rear Adm. Charles B. McVay, Jr., USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. William D. MacDougall, USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. H. H. Christy, USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. M. M. Taylor, USN-Ret.; Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne, USN; Rear Adm. W. R. Sexton, USN; Rear Adm. Charles P. Snyder, USN; Rear Adm. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, USN; Rear Adm. A. C. Pickens, USN, and Rear Adm. J. H. Newton, USN.

Rear Admiral Schofield was born at Jerusalem, Yates County, New York, 4 Jan. 1860, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from the 29th District of New York by Honorable Ira Davenport in May 1886. Commissioned Ensign 1 July 1892, he was promoted to Lieutenant, 3 Mar. 1899; Lieutenant Commander, 1 July 1905; Commander, 20 Jan. 1911; Captain, 1 July 1917; and Rear Admiral, 4 Feb. 1924. He held the rank of Admiral while serving as Commander-in-Chief, Battle Fleet, May 1930 to 15 Sept. 1931, and as Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, 15 Sept. 1931, to 10 Aug. 1932.

During the Spanish-American War, Admiral Schofield served as executive officer of the USS Hawk of the North Atlantic Squadron, which participated in the blockade of Cuban ports and in the capture of four vessels. In 1899, he was transferred as Watch and Division officer of the USS Philadelphia operating on the Pacific Coast and in March 1900, was ordered to Nicaragua for the protection of Americans. He served as Inspector of Ordnance at Hartford, Connecticut, from 2 Apr. 1901 to July 1902, when he was ordered to the USS Supply, operating in the Pacific and engaged in deep sea sounding in the vicinity of Guam. In 1904, he was given command of the torpedo boat destroyer Perry with the Pacific Squadron. From 1905 to 1907, he was attached to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and in 1907, was ordered to command the USS Supply, station ship at Guam. In January 1909, Admiral Schofield was transferred to command the Concord, with the Asiatic Fleet and in November 1909 was ordered as Executive Officer of the New Hampshire, Atlantic Fleet.

Admiral Schofield was on duty at the Naval War College from September 1911 to October 1913 when he was ordered to the USS Arkansas as Executive Officer. In April 1914, he was transferred to the Delaware which was at Vera Cruz, Mexico from July to October,

1914. In 1915, he commanded the USS Chester, cruiser, engaged in transporting refugees from the Near East in 1915 and later was sent to Liberia to support that government during the Kru insurrection.

From April 1916 to November 1917, Admiral Schofield was on duty in the Office of Naval Operations, and from December 1917 to 1919, he was attached to the U. S. Naval Forces in European Waters, serving in London on Admiral Sims' staff, and assisting the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Benson, in the deliberations in Paris incident to the drawing up of the naval terms of peace with Germany. For this service, Admiral Schofield was awarded the Navy Cross with the citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility in the preparation of plans for war in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations and in assisting the Chief of Naval Operations in the deliberations in Paris, incident to the drawing up of the Naval Terms of Peace with Germany."

Admiral Schofield was in command of the battleship USS Texas from July 1919 to 1921, when he was ordered to duty as a member of the General Board, Navy Department. In January 1924, he was Commander, Destroyer Squadron, Battle Fleet, and in 1926 was ordered to duty in the War Plans Division, Office of Naval Operations. During 1927, Admiral Schofield was one of the naval members of the American representation at the three-power conference, Geneva, Switzerland.

He was appointed Commander, Battleship Division Four, Battle Fleet, in March 1929, and in May 1930 was commissioned Commander-in-Chief, Battle Fleet, with the accompanying rank of Admiral. He assumed duties as Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet 15 September 1931, and served in that capacity until 10 August 1932, when he was ordered to duty as a member of the General Board. He was transferred to the Retired List of the Navy, 1 February 1933.

In addition to the Navy Cross, Admiral Schofield was awarded the Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George from the British Government, Officer of the Legion of Honor from France; Knight Commander of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption by the President of Liberia.

## Navy Relief Dinner

The inauguration of a \$5,000,000 Navy Relief Society campaign was made this week at a dinner in New York City attended by 1,000 persons, including high ranking naval officers and leaders of New York life, and addressed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet. Present also at the dinner were Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard commandant.

Declaring the need for extended activity of the Navy Relief, Secretary Knox said that the United States is now engaged in "the greatest naval war in its history," in which the fighting men of our fleet are called upon to perform "mighty tasks," compared to which all the Navy's battle accomplishments of the past can be regarded as "mere skirmishes."

He said that the American people, "terrible in wrath," are standing behind the men of the fleet and "will not let you down." His words were shortwaved to men stationed on ships afloat and at shore stations in many parts of the world.

Explaining the increased necessity for the Navy Relief, Secretary Knox said that in one day at Pearl Harbor "more naval casualties were inflicted by a dastard who crept by night than were suffered by the Navy during the Spanish-American war and the World War combined."

"The Navy and the Navy Relief Society are inseparable," Admiral Stark told those present at the Navy Relief dinner. He said, "The Navy Relief is the enlisted man's anchor to the windward. It is organized by the Navy and within the Navy to look after the Navy's own."

Prior to the dinner, 478 officers and men of the Marine Corps and Navy—identical number that made the gallant defense of Wake Island, paraded through Manhattan to help inaugurate the \$5,000,000 campaign. This was New York's first parade of the war, and represented the first appearance of the Marine Corps Band there for 15 years.

## Rear Admiral Nominated

Capt. Jesse B. Oldendorf, USN, was nominated to the Senate this week for promotion to rear admiral.

## "Wings of Defense"

"Wings of Defense," by Captain Burr W. Leyson. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 300 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. \$2.50.

EMBRACING the most up-to-the-minute material on the picture of America's warplanes, Wings of Defense, is one of the most accurate accounts of the types of planes of the Army Air Forces and their tactical use in modern combat and should be regarded as a must by any person, civilian or military, who desires a good background on the evolution of air forces to the power they are today.

With authority and clarity, Captain Leyson has set down a complete picture of our warplanes and our growing system of aerial warfare. Not in any sense dry and uninteresting, "Wings of Defense" contains much valuable information to those interested in the Army Air Forces. The book is clearly and entertainingly written, devoid of technical phrases, and supplemented by the latest pictures of modern fighting planes.

Captain Leyson explains in clear-cut, every-day language the science of bombing, the functions of light, heavy and medium bombers and of fighter and interceptor planes, the differences that mark off the Naval plane from the Army plane, the problems of glider and paratroop invasion. The perfection of anti-aircraft defense and descriptions of planes, combat tactics, and the like are described clearly.

Captain Leyson explains why dive-bombing is already obsolete as an adjunct to land battles and why the Army Air Force has turned to more effective methods. He explains why the likelihood of gas warfare in the future is remote, and what has been evolved in the strategy and tactics of air combat.

In Wings of Defense, Captain Leyson has marshalled his experiences as civil and military pilot together with his detailed observation of developments in this field. Born at Medical Lake, Wash., Captain Leyson is a graduate of the School of Military Aeronautics, USA; the Royal School of Military Aeronautics, RAF, Oxford, England; the Royal School of Aerial Gunnery, RAF, Turnberry, Scotland; the Royal School of Air Fighting, RAF, Ayre, Scotland; the Royal Air Force Gosport Instructor's Course, Lopham Corners, England.

He has served as a qualified pilot in both the United States and British armies, and fought in World War I as a single-seater fighter pilot. Active in aviation since 1917, as pilot, test pilot, aviation consultant and writer, he has seen Army and Navy flying in both single and multi-engine planes. He is qualified as aeronautical expert for court testimony in the States of New York and Connecticut. He is author of "American Wings," "Flight Training for the Army and Navy," etc.

## Criticize Defense Brokers

A strong indictment of the activities of defense brokers was contained in the second interim report of the subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee investigating materiel, procurement and personnel.

Principal charges of the subcommittee, which is headed by Representative Faddis, of Pa., was that the Remington Arms Company, which as part of its fee for managing ammunition production plants is charged with obtaining subcontractors for component parts, has permitted contracts to be let to subcontractors without plant who collect large profits from the actual subcontractors who fill the orders.

The committee recommended that a complete reorganization of the control and supervision by the War Department of the performance of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts for the operation of ordnance plants be instituted at once.

It was also contended that, if recommendations of the committee in its first interim report had been followed, the United States now would have a much larger stockpile of strategic materials.

## Decorate Unknown Soldier

The House Committee on Military Affairs this week favorably reported legislation, H.R. 2804, authorizing the Decoration of the Purple Heart for the Unknown

Soldier, despite opposition of the War Department.

Secretary of War Stimson pointed out that the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross have been awarded to the Unknown Soldier, and, "It does not, therefore, appear that the honors already conferred may be added to by the award of lesser military decorations."

## Survey Officers to Army, Navy

Rear Adm. L. O. Colbert, Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, has announced that nineteen officers of the Survey have been transferred to the armed services on active duty for the duration of the war. This transfer was effected by Executive Order No. 9702 signed by President Roosevelt on 24 Feb.

The order, Admiral Colbert also stated, provides for the transfer of the survey vessels Guide, Pioneer, and Pratt to the Navy. These three ships were received from the Navy last year in an exchange which involved three other Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels.

Nine of the officers affected by the order will serve in the Navy while the remaining ten are transferred to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department. All will serve under their commissions in the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the active military or naval services and subject to the direct orders, laws, and regulations of the War and Navy Departments. These officers were selected on the basis of special qualifications for duties to which they will be assigned.

Following are the names of those who will serve with the Navy:

Lt. Comdr. L. D. Graham	Lt. (jg) J. T. Jarman
Lt. Comdr. G. L. Bean	Lt. (jg) E. F. Hicks
Lt. C. M. Thomas	Ens. E. E. Stohanser
Lt. W. M. Gibson	Ens. C. A. Schoene
Lt. (jg) W. J. Chovan	

The following officers have been assigned to the Army:

Lt. R. W. Woodworth	Lt. F. G. Johnson
Lt. A. J. Hoskinson	Lt. A. C. Thorson
Lt. H. A. Karo	Lt. (jg) M. A. Heckl
Lt. H. A. Paton	Lt. (jg) W. C. Russell
Lt. R. J. Sipe	Ens. F. J. Bryant

Admiral Colbert pointed out that this makes a total of 24 Coast and Geodetic Survey officers transferred to the armed services so far, since five others were assigned to the Navy in an Executive Order dated 2 Jan. All officers and ships will be returned to the Survey when the present national emergency is ended.

## For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services and the C. C. C.

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

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## GUEST HOME

7208 Blair Road, N. W. Home for elderly persons with nurse care. Have vacancy.

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Choice Southern Maryland waterfronts and farms. Elinor Peabody, Leonardtown, Maryland, Phone 48-W.



## Defense Program (Continued from First Page)

to be aboard the ship mentioned in the radio report, and firing ammunition of the same age and type, shot down a four-engined Japanese bomber and damaged at least one other.

He explained to committee members that ammunition is manufactured in components, with the powder usually left in bulk. He said that fuses are completely manufactured but may not be loaded with the necessary explosive caps until a future time. Referring directly to the charge made from the Southwest Pacific, Admiral Blandy said of this particular ammunition that some component parts might have been manufactured as early as 1917, that the ammunition was assembled in 1930 and 1931, and that it was overhauled in 1937, and that it has undergone periodical tests since that time.

Admiral Blandy said that the difficulty, if the report is a true one, may have been as a result of improper fuse setting and not of faulty ammunition. He continually stressed that no reports of faulty ammunition have been received and that actual firing tests were made every four months.

In his testimony, Admiral Blandy said that the ship which he thinks to be the one on which the unidentified lieutenant was serving is commanded by a classmate of his, whose last shore duty was performed in the Bureau of Ordnance. Therefore, it would seem that if the ammunition aboard ship were faulty, that a report would have been made to the Bureau of Ordnance. Admiral Blandy repeated that the Navy had no report from any ship of ammunition being only 30 per cent effective.

"The greatest danger of the report," Admiral Blandy said, "is that Axis propagandists will seize it and circulate it in South America."

Upon conclusion of his testimony, Admiral Blandy was requested by Chairman Vinson to notify the committee when he had received a full report on the incident, when he would be requested to testify again.

## Increase Reserve Pay (Continued from First Page)

for report thereon.

The purpose of the bill H. R. 4488 is as stated in its title.

Under section 3 of the Act of 10 June 1922 (42 Stat. 627) reserve officers are entitled to the pay and allowances of one pay period for each rank only, regardless of length of service, while regular officers of the Navy and Marine Corps become entitled under section 1 of the said Act of 10 June 1922 to the pay of one of two or three pay periods for each rank, dependent upon length of service and other considerations. It is considered that officers of the regular and reserve component, serving together in time of war or national emergency, should be entitled to pay and allowances computed on the same basis.

In view of the foregoing, and in order to include corresponding components of the Army, as recommended by the War Department and directed by the Bureau of the Budget, it is suggested that the bill H. R. 4488 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter, in time of war or national emergency, the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve on active duty shall be the same as that authorized by law for officers of like rank or grade and length of service of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, unless entitled to the pay of a higher period under section 3 of the Act of 10 June 1922 (42 Stat. 627) as amended: Provided, That, in the computation of active duty pay and allowances, all service now authorized by law in the computation of longevity pay for such reserve officers shall be credited in computing pay periods: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the active duty pay and allowances received by commissioned officers of the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve on the date of approval of this act."

The cost of the bill H. R. 4488, if enacted into law, as applicable to the Navy and Marine Corps, is estimated at approximately \$505,688 for the fiscal year 1942.

It is desired to point out that the bill H. R. 4488 is only designed to adjust the pay and allowances of commissioned personnel of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve while on active duty in time of war or national emergency, while the bill S. 2025, now pending before the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, is much broader in its scope and seeks to adjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine

Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service.

The Navy Department interposes no objection to the enactment of the bill H. R. 4488, provided it is amended as suggested herein.

The Navy Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report.

## Congratulate Red Army

"And today all the United Nations salute the superb Russian Army as it celebrates the twenty-fourth anniversary of its assembly," said President Roosevelt this week in his address to the people of America, which was broadcast throughout the world. Thus it was that the Chief Executive took cognizance of the gallant counter-offensive being executed by the Russians who are continually driving the Germans back on all fronts, which recognition was made by ranking officials in America and England.

At the same time, Prime Minister Winston Churchill cabled the following message to Joseph Stalin: "The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Red Army is being celebrated today after eight months of a campaign which has reflected the greatest glory on its officers and men and has enshrined its deeds in history for all time."

"On this proud occasion I convey to you, the chairman of the defense committee of the U. S. S. R., and to all members of the Soviet forces an expression of the admiration and gratitude with which the peoples of the British Empire have watched their exploits, and of our confidence of a victorious end of the struggle which we are waging together against a common foe."

Likewise, General Douglas A. MacArthur saluted the anniversary of the Red Army in a message which said: "The world situation at the present time indicates that the hopes of civilization rest upon the worthy banners of the courageous Russian Army."

"During my lifetime I have participated in a number of wars, and have witnessed others, as well as studying in great detail the campaigns of outstanding leaders of the past."

"In none have I observed such effective resistance to the heaviest blows of a hitherto undefeated enemy followed by a smashing counterattack which is driving that enemy back into his own land."

"The scale and grandeur of this effort marks it as the greatest military achievement in all history."

Speaking at a meeting of the Overseas Press Club in New York this week, Field Marshal Sir John Dill, member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, declared, "Today we see the great Russian people rising supreme over their trials and anguish. Much has been said about the effect of the Russian winter upon the campaign; but that winter falls equally upon the just and upon the unjust, upon the Russians and upon the Germans. It is to Russian heroism rather than to Russian snows that credit must go."

Among the many congratulatory messages transmitted to Russia on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army was that of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which said: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL takes this opportunity to congratulate the Commissar of Defense, Josef Stalin, and the glorious Red Army on their anniversary. The magnificent stand, stubborn resistance, and indomitable action shown by Red Officers and men alike in the conflict in which they are now engaged will go down in history as an outstanding example of heroism and bravery for their government and country."

## Praise Aircraft Performance

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Rear Adm. John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, have written letters to the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif., the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, Bethpage, L. I., and the Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, Stratford, Conn., praising the performance in action of the Douglas "Dauntless" dive bombers and Douglas "Devastator" torpedo planes, Grumman "Wildcat" carrier-based fighters and Vought-Sikorsky "Kingfisher" observation scout planes.

Secretary Knox and Admiral Towers

informed the Douglas Aircraft Company that the "Dauntless" dive bombers and "Devastator" torpedo planes distinguished themselves in recent raids on Japanese bases.

## Retired Officers Association

The Retired Officers Association of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast & Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service, with Headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., announces that recently it has increased its roster by the following new members or contributions:

U. S. Navy—Rear Adm. C. W. Cole, Capt. John C. Parham, Comdr. Rutledge Irvine, Comdr. James D. Lowry, Lt. Comdr. M. J. Kirwan, Lt. Comdr. Arthur C. Leonard, Lt. Comdr. Ed. M. Steger, Lt. Comdr. Benj. Tilley, Lt. John C. Maxon, Lt. Goldsboro Sessions, Lt. H. A. Stanley, Ch. Pay Clerk E. Stephenson, Ch. Pharm. Chas. F. Whitmore, and Ch. Bos'n. Oscar Eng.

U. S. Army—Col. S. H. Leslie, Col. F. E. Overholser, Lt. Col. Stephen R. Beard, Lt. Col. J. E. Carberry, Lt. Col. Clarence K. La Motte, Lt. Col. Trudy C. Martin, Lt. Col. E. H. Malone, Maj. Fred P. Andrews, Maj. Wm. J. Burdell, Maj. H. H. Cheal, Maj. C. L. Gilbert, Maj. Chas. E. Knickerbocker, Maj. A. E. Merrill, Maj. John O'Brien, Capt. Wm. H. Barrow, Capt. Harry B. Berry.

## Armored Force Chaplains

Ft. Knox, Ky.—Maj. James H. O'Neill has assumed his new duties as Chaplain of the Armored Force, with headquarters here, replacing Lt. Col. W. D. Cleary, who was transferred to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., as supervisor of a re-activated chaplains' school. At the same time Maj. F. C. F. Randolph took over the duties of Post Chaplain, replacing Maj. H. R. Page, who went to Ft. Harrison as secretary of the Chaplains' School.

As Chaplain of the Armored Force, Father O'Neill will supervise the force's 54 chaplains in the United States and the several score new chaplains expected to be added to the corps shortly.

## Lt. Gen. Knudsen Receives Oath

Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, production expert, was sworn into the Army this week in ceremonies held on 29 Jan., in the offices of the Secretary of War. Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, Judge Advocate General, administered the oath of office to General Knudsen who has been given the title, Director of Production.

## Fifth Supplemental Defense Money

The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported and the Senate has begun consideration of the \$29,720,901,900 Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill for 1942, adding \$891,836,000 to the amount voted by the House.

The total recommended, therefore, is \$30,417,737,900, not including contract authorizations of \$2,350,000,000 for the Maritime Commission. That agency receives \$1,502,000,000 in cash.

For the War Department, \$23,888,901,900 was voted by the House, and the Senate committee increased this amount by \$596,836,000, to provide additional money for clothing and equipage, Quartermaster Corps. This additional amount will provide the basic cloths, duck webbing and findings for the Army that is proposed to be in being during the period 1 Jan. to 30 June 1943.

For Lend-Lease, \$4,425,000,000 was recommended, a reduction of \$5,000,000 from the House figure. Provision is also made to transfer substantial quantities of materiel produced under other appropriations, at the discretion of the President.

The breakdown of the Army estimate was printed on page 648 of the 14 Feb. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A total of \$2,245,701,000 for Army transportation is included in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation, 1942, hearings on the bill reveal.

Included in the \$2,245,701,000 figure is \$999,164 for animal transportation; \$50,701,500 for water transportation; \$1,758,107,849 for motor and \$435,892,487 for rail.

Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, the Quarter-

master General, in testimony on the bill in reply to a question on whether or not animals were obsolete "in this day" replied that: "The current trend in organization has been toward mechanization, but the wide diversity of countries where we may be called upon to operate makes an increase in the number of animals a possibility. But the immediate procurement of animals and animal equipment under these estimates is not contemplated. The funds will be held in reserve, pending definite requirements for new animals; that is, until it becomes obvious that we will need them!"

In reply to Congressional criticism made immediately following the World War because the Army bought "about five times as many bridles and saddles as they could use, and innumerable halters, beyond the range of imagination, so far as the actual number of animals which might be needed was concerned," Col. C. A. Hoss said that the Army has not overbought on any of this equipment. "We still have enough saddles from the other war to fill our future requirements," Colonel Hoss told the committee.

## Six MP Battalions Authorized

Formation of six Negro military police battalions for service in the Zone of the Interior has been authorized by the War Department. The battalions will guard factories, warehouses, bridges, power houses and similar installations.

Each battalion will include about 500 enlisted men. Members of the battalions must be at least five feet nine inches tall, must weigh at least 165 pounds and are required to have a high intelligence quotient.

One of the battalions, the 732nd, is already in process of formation. It will serve in the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters in Chicago.

The 730th Battalion is to be formed by 1 May, and the 731st by 1 July, both of which are for duty in the Second Corps Area with headquarters in New York City.

The 733rd and the 734th Battalions have been assigned to the Ninth Corps Area on the Pacific coast. The former will be organized 1 July, and the latter, 1 May.

The 755th Battalion has been assigned to the Seventh Corps Area, headquarters in Omaha. This Battalion is to be in service by 1 June.

## Service Pay Legislation (Continued from First Page)

warrant officers, and 10 per cent of the base pay of commissioned officers.

The legislation is part of the missing persons' bill, H.R. 6446, which is assured of ready acceptance by the Congress because it contains a repeal of the unpopular Congressional retirement act. The President is expected to approve the measure promptly.

Of interest to the service generally are Secretary of the Navy Knox's recommendations on the longevity pay bill for Reserves, H.R. 4488, because of its reference to service pay in general.

First, Mr. Knox pointed out that the originally purely Navy and Marine Corps measure had been amended to include the Army "as recommended by the War Department and directed by the Bureau of the Budget." This indicates that the President is anxious to preserve equality between the services in the matter of any pay increases.

It will be recalled that the bill providing credit for pay purposes for enlisted service in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, was amended to include the National Guard, at the request of the Army and Budget. However, these amendments were added on the floor and were badly garbled and must now be straightened out in the Senate. (See page 674, of 24 Feb. issue, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL). This time, the Secretary of the Navy himself has asked that the Army be included.

In his comments on the measure, Mr. Knox also pointed out that the bill "is only designed to adjust the pay and allowances of commissioned personnel of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve while on active duty in time of war or national emergency, while the bill S. 2025 . . . is much broader in scope."



## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

In his radio address to the country, President Roosevelt laid down three high purposes to be pursued in order to assure victory. The first is that work shall not be stopped for a single day, the second, that there should be no demand for special gains or special privileges for any group or occupation, and the third, that we must give up conveniences, and modify the routine of our lives, if the country asks us to do so.

At some plants men refused to work on Washington's birthday in spite of the plea of Director Nelson of the War Production Board that they do so. After the President spoke, strikes broke out in different sections of the country. As a result, the demand for anti-strike legislation increased in Congress. Senator Byrd of Virginia protested that the Senate Education and Labor Committee is suppressing the bill passed by the House last December, which forbids strikes in essential war industries. In the House, Representative Smith, of Virginia, has offered an amendment to the War Powers bill under which there would be suspended the laws prescribing the 40 hour week, and other hour and overtime pay requirements for the duration of the war. At the White House there have been conferences between the President, and Presidents Green of the AFL and Murray of the CIO, representing the Presidential joint committee on war time labor policy. The position of the Committee is that there shall be no control placed upon pay increases so long as general regimentation of war time economy is avoided; that there shall be more drastic price controls, a strict rationing of consumers goods, and an increase in excess profits taxes. The Committee also wants legislation to protect workers displaced from jobs during the change over of plants from peace time to war production. A bill to this end was rejected last week by the House Ways and Means Committee.

In spite of the recrudescence of strikes, it is a fact that since Pearl Harbor the number of these interruptions has been comparatively few, and it is important that labor leaders have abandoned their campaign to obtain a voice in the conduct of industry equal to that of management. The labor situation also has been helped by the policy announced by the new labor board which calls for at least partial restraint of rising wage scales. As a result, the President was able to state in his radio address that the huge munitions program set forth in his annual message of January 6th, would be fulfilled within the time he fixed. As a matter of fact, the President understated the progress being made. Practically every important raw material, including ships, tanks and planes, is rolling out of factories and yards. The single exception to this cheering picture is the completion of the very largest bombers. The truth is we have entered upon mass production, and the WPB predicts we will be "over the hump" by the Fall. As an indication of the extent to which the country is turning to defense manufacture, the WPB has announced that textile mills not producing goods for the Armed Forces, will not be able to obtain machinery by the middle of the year. Sweeping reductions have been ordered in the use of high grade new wool for civilian clothing, this because of Service needs and also because of the drop in wool imports from Australia. Also prohibited will be the use of rubber in corsets, girdles, garters and suspenders. In respect of this matter of rubber, Secretary Jones told the House Interstate Foreign Commerce Committee that before the end of 1943 the plant capacity for the production of synthetic rubber in the United States will have exceeded 500,000 tons a year, instead of the 400,000 tons he originally estimated.

The President also stated in his radio address that no demands should be made for special gains or special privileges by any group or occupation. Although he wrote a letter to the Vice President protesting against the passage of the bill which would make it impossible for the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose

of commodities now in its hands at less than parity prices, the Senate by a vote of 50-23 passed the measure. It is estimated that if the House agree to this legislation, more than \$33.00 would be added to the annual living cost of the average American family. The Farm Bloc, which opposed the President, had as its objective to keep the Administration from checking the upper trend of prices on certain farm products by selling such commodities at less than the market price farmers themselves might obtain. The defeat suffered by the President is the second he has suffered, the first being in connection with the Office of Civilian Defense, upon the activities of which Congress placed stringent curbs. The feeling in Congress against the OCD, as it is presently administered, is so strong that there is every reason to believe the two Houses will vote to transfer this agency to the control of the Army.

## Gen. Adams Retires

Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams, the Adjutant General, will be retired from active service on 28 Feb. 1942, upon his own application, after more than 43 years of service, the War Department announced this week.

General Adams will be replaced by Brig. Gen. James A. Ulloa who this week was nominated to be a major general.

General Adams was born at Manhattan, Kans., on 6 Feb. 1881, and was graduated from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1898, with a B.S. degree. He enlisted in the 20th Kansas Infantry on 16 June 1898, and served as a private and corporal in Co. M, until 28 Oct. 1899. He enlisted in the Regular Army on 27 Jan. 1900, and served as a private, corporal and sergeant, Co. G, 2nd Infantry, until 27 Oct. 1902, when he accepted appointment as a second lieutenant of Infantry. During his service as an enlisted man he served in the Philippines, participating in numerous battles and engagements.

General Adams served with the 14th Infantry at Ft. Brady, Mich., from 13 Dec. 1902 to Jan. 1903, when he was ordered to the Philippine Islands; where he served at Camp Hartshorne and Camp Connell until 5 Mar. 1904, and as Quartermaster and Commissary, USAT Ingalis and Seward to 31 Mar. 1905. He then returned to the United States for duty with the 14th Infantry, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and on 6 Jan. 1908, was ordered back to the Philippines. There he was placed on detached service, with the Military Intelligence Division, Manila, and later as Quartermaster and Commissary, USAT Warren, to 14 Aug. 1908. Shortly after his return to the United States he joined the 15th Infantry, at Ft. Douglas, Utah, and served at that post and at San Antonio, Tex., to Nov. 1911.

General Adams sailed for China on 6 Nov. 1911, and served in Tientsin until 2 Nov. 1913. Upon his return to the United States he was on duty at Recruiting Depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, until 10 Aug. 1918. He then served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel, 12th Division, Camp Devens, Mass., until 24 Oct. 1918.

General Adams sailed for France on 27 Oct. 1918, and after serving on various duties in the AEF until 8 Dec. 1918, was assigned to duty at Base Section 5, Brest, to 31 Aug. 1919, and at Camp Pontzenen, to 10 Dec. 1919. He returned to the United States on 21 Dec. 1919; and served as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., to 21 Aug. 1920; and as Assistant Personnel Adjutant and Adjutant, Headquarters, Sixth Corps Area, Chicago, to 10 Oct. 1920, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to 11 Oct. 1921, and again at Chicago, to 18 Oct. 1922. Colonel Adams was then ordered to Washington for duty in the Office of The Adjutant General, where he remained until 15 July 1926. He was Assistant Adjutant General, Fourth Corps Area, Atlanta and Ft. McPherson, Ga., until 24 June 1929, and then returned to The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, for duty as Executive Officer, in which capacity he served until 8 June 1933. He was Assistant Adjutant General, Ninth Corps Area, to 22 Aug. 1936 and Adjutant General until 16 June 1937; when he was transferred to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as Adjutant General, Fourth Corps Area. On 2 May 1938 he assumed the duties of The Adjutant General with station at Washington, D. C.

## Shift in Press Relations

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, USN, has relieved Cmdr. Robert W. Berry, USN, as assistant director of Public Relations of the Navy Department. It was announced this week. Commander Berry will remain in the Office of Public Relations as Assistant to the Director, Rear Adm. Arthur J. Hepburn, USN-Ret.

## Merchant Marine

Five merchant ships, aggregating more than 50,000 deadweight tons, were launched on 21 Feb., according to a Maritime Commission announcement, which added that 14 keels were laid last week for future additions to the merchant marine. Of the five vessels launched, three are of the standardized Liberty type, one is a C-3 type which will be turned over to the Navy, and the other is a C-1 type.

Interesting sidelight to the ship launchings was the use of 7,000 pounds of bananas at the Pennsylvania Shipyards, Inc., Beaumont, Tex., in "greasing" the ways from which the SS Cape Romano was launched. Bananas, a Maritime Commission release stated, are more economical than petroleum grease which is now on the conservation list.

## Medal Award

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries this week favorably reported H.J. Res. 263, which authorizes the Maritime Commission to present medal awards to seamen who perform outstanding acts of heroism subsequent to 3 Sept. 1939. In reporting the bill, the House committee said, "Federal statutes provide decorations for valorous conduct or distinguished services on the part of military and naval personnel in peacetime and wartime. Your committee is of the opinion that appropriate recognition and decoration should also be extended to persons whose conduct or service in the American merchant marine, including fishing vessels, is so outstanding as to merit nation-wide recognition."

In a letter to Rep. Schuyler O. Bland, chairman of the House Committee, Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, wrote, "The Commission believes that this legislation would be of direct benefit in fostering and maintaining the patriotism and spirit of a service which is essential to the nation in peacetime, but is a basic requisite to victory in war. It would to some extent be a recognition of the distinct national value of the service, and of the hazards to be surmounted by its personnel in wartime."

## Shipping Officials Named

Appointment of four officials to the War Shipping Administration was announced late last week by Admiral Land, War Shipping Administrator. Lewis Douglas was named adviser to the administrator; S. D. Schell, executive officer; David E. Scoll, assistant to the administrator; and W. C. Peet, Jr., secretary for the newly created shipping control body.

Formerly Director of the Budget, Mr. Douglas will advise on and survey the economic aspects of world shipping problems. He will work in close conjunction with the Director General of Shipping, H. Harris Robson. Mr. Scoll, meanwhile, will be responsible for preparation of data necessary to assist the Administrator in performing his duties as a member of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, made up of Sir Arthur Salter for Great Britain and Admiral Land for the United States.

## Calendar of Legislation

## BILLS INTRODUCED

- S. 2295. By Sen. McKellar, of Tenn. Terminating N. Y. A. and C. C. C.
- S. 2300. By Sen. Tydings, of Md. (Also S. 2301, by Sen. Clark, of Mo., and H. R. 6647, by Rep. Faddis, of Pa.) Abolishing Office of Civilian Defense and transferring functions to War Department.
- H. R. 6637. By Rep. Sutphin, of N. J. Providing clothing allowance for certain Navy and Naval Reserve enlisted men.
- H. R. 6641. By Rep. Bland, of Va. Providing two additional assistant professors for Coast Guard Academy.
- H. R. 6646. By Mrs. Rogers, of Mass. Providing that unexplained absence of person for 7 years shall be deemed evidence of death by Veterans' Administration.
- H. R. 6650. By Rep. Vinson, of Ga. Amending Navy temporary promotion law to cover former Lighthouse Service officers.
- H. R. 6651. By Rep. Vinson, of Ga. Giving longevity pay credit for service after retirement to retired chief warrant officers.
- S. 2306. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. Amending Coast Guard Reserve Act.
- H. R. 6658. By Rep. Vinson, of Ga. Pro-

viding rank of vice admiral for Navy bureau chiefs during war.

H. R. 6668. By Rep. Costello, of Calif. Creating a Home Defense Organized Reserve as part of the Army.

H. R. 6672. By Rep. Collins, of Miss. Providing that government shall pay for laundry and dry cleaning of soldiers, sailors and marines.

## ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 1842. Amending Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. Reported by Sen. Mil. Committee.

S. 2192. Extending time for examination of quarterly accounts of Navy disbursing officers. Signed by President.

H. R. 6611. Fifth Supplemental Defense Appropriations. Reported by Senate Appa. Committee.

H. R. 6291. Freight forwarders bill. Passed by Senate.

H. J. Res. 260. Authorizing Maritime Commission to acquire lands in Nassau County, N. Y., for Maritime Service Training School. Reported by Sen. Commerce Committee; passed by Senate.

H. J. Res. 263. Providing decorations for heroic service in Merchant Marine. Reported by House Merchant Marine Comte.

H. R. 2804. Bestowing Purple Heart upon Unknown Soldier. Reported by House Military Comte.

S. 2063. Authorizing certain Army personnel to accept decorations tendered by Western Hemisphere Nations. Reported by House Military Comte.

S. 1521. Providing that Navy ration may include canned, powdered or concentrated fruit or vegetable juices. Signed by President.

S. 1630. Providing for advancement on retired list of certain Navy and Marine officers. Signed by President.

H. R. 6536. Naming Washington, D. C. street after General MacArthur. Passed by Senate.

S. 2229. Retirement of Marine Corps staff heads. Passed by Senate.

## Status of Promotion

## ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotions List (Cumulative) Since 19 Feb. 1942

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—James H. Johnson, QMC, No. 47. Vacancies—None.

Senior Lt. Col.—Harry A. Flint, Cav., No. 6. Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—John A. MacLaughlin, CWS, No. 226.

Last promotion to the grade of Maj.—Charles S. Stodter, Sig. C., No. 2187 (in the Maj.).

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Orin G. Willis, Inf., No. 1762 (in the Capt.).

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William R. Stark, AG, No. 2310 (in the 1st Lts.).

## Non-Promotion List

No change.

## Warrant Officers

115 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers. Appointments have been made through Frank L. Banta.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders (White). Appointments have been made through Bert Foltzer.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders (Colored). Appointments have been made through Peter L. Crawford.

2 Warrant Officers discharged for the purpose of accepting active duty as Reserve Corps Officers.

## No Pay During Observation

The Comptroller General has held that a Marine Corps Reserve officer is not employed on "active duty" within the meaning of section 7 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, setting forth the conditions under which such officers are entitled to pay and allowances, during a period of hospital treatment under orders, issued after release from active duty, reassigning him to "active duty" for the purpose of corroborating his statements as to the necessity for such treatment and to determine his physical fitness with a view to discharge, and, therefore, he is not entitled to pay and allowances for such period.

## Forty-Eight Years Of Continuous Service

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## Service Medal Regulations

The War Department has promulgated regulations concerning the American Defense Service Medal to be awarded to personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard serving during the limited emergency proclaimed by President Roosevelt on 8 Sept. 1939, or during the unlimited emergency proclaimed on 27 May, 1941. The awards are made under regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Treasury. The War Department regulations follows:

**1-American Defense Service Medal, award and supply.**—The following instructions pertaining to the award and supply of the American Defense Service Medal are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Executive Order No. 8808.—By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered that the American Defense Service Medal, including suitable apertures, be established and that the said medal may be awarded, under such regulations as the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard of the United States serving during the limited emergency proclaimed by me on 8 Sept. 1939, to exist, or during the unlimited emergency proclaimed by me on 27 May 1941.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

2. Who may earn.—American Defense Service Medals may be awarded to the personnel of the Army.

3. Service required.—The Secretary of War has authorized the issuance of American Defense Service Medals to military personnel for honorable service by those who entered upon a period of active Federal service of 12 months or longer and who in the discharge of such service served at any time between 8 Sept. 1939, and 7 Dec. 1941, both dates inclusive.

4. Organizations in which service required.—a. American Defense Service Medals are awarded for rendition of the prescribed service in any one or more of the following only: (1) Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts and the Regular Army Reserve while serving on active duty.

(2) Volunteer forces duly mustered into the Federal service.

(3) National Guard called or ordered into the Federal service.

(4) Organized Reserves, including the Enlisted Reserve Corps, while serving on active duty to which ordered or on which placed by the President.

b. An American Defense Service Medal will not be awarded by the War Department for service in any one or more of the following:

(1) United States Navy.

(2) United States Marine Corps.

(3) United States Coast Guard.

(4) National Guard not called or ordered into Federal service.

(5) Philippine Constabulary.

(6) Home defense organizations.

5. Bronze stars.—Bronze stars will be awarded for wear on the suspension ribbons of the medals in cases where personnel were exposed to hostile attack during the period for which the medal may be awarded, one star for each separate hostile attack.

6. Limitation on number of medals awarded.—Not more than one American Defense Service Medal will be awarded to any individual regardless of the number of periods of honorable active service rendered subsequent to 7 Sept. 1939.

7. Original supply.—a. Gratuitous issue.—Original issue of American Defense Service Medals, accompanying ribbons, and lapel buttons will be made gratuitously.

b. To whom furnished.—American Defense Service Medals are furnished only to—

(1) Members and former members of the Army who have rendered the required service.

(2) Next of kin of those deceased who shall have rendered the required service. By next of kin is meant the first of the following who are living: widow (if not remarried), eldest son, eldest daughter, father, mother, eldest brother, eldest sister, eldest grandchild.

8. By whom furnished: method of delivery.

a. American Defense Service Medals are furnished by the quartermaster of the nearest military post or station upon requisition therefor submitted by organization commanders or other officers of the Army who are in custody of records upon which such awards may be based.

b. For officers, warrant officers, nurses, and other personnel of the Army, except enlisted men, on duty at military stations, the medals will be furnished by station adjutants or other officers who are in custody of the required individual records upon which such awards may be based. Awards of the medals will be individually recorded on W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 0719 (Receipt for American Defense Service Medal) and noted in the retained records of the individuals. If in any case the records available do not disclose positively that an individual is entitled to

the medal, the officer or other member of the Army will be instructed to make application for the medal on W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 0714 (Application for Medal) to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. If not entitled to the medal the applicant will be so advised. If entitled to the medal, The Adjutant General may, at his discretion, return the application, W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 0714, to the proper officer directing the issuance of the medal on W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 0719, or may authorize The Quartermaster General to issue the medal direct to the applicant.

c. Officers, warrant officers, nurses, enlisted men, and other personnel of the Army detached from commands and at places where a supply of the medals is not available will make application for the medal on W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 0714 to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

d. Enlisted men of the Army will be furnished the medals by their organization commanders.

e. Officers, warrant officers, nurses, enlisted men, and other personnel of the Army who have been honorably separated from the Army or returned to an inactive status should make application for the medal on W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 0714 to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

9. Death before delivery.—In case an individual dies before delivery has been made to him of an American Defense Service Medal the medal will be returned to the issuing quartermaster for cancellation or delivery to the next of kin, as the case may be.

10. Applications will not be submitted until medals become available for issue.—a. Pending procurement and issue of the initial supply of American Defense Service Medals applications for issue of the medal will be withheld.

b. When American Defense Service Medals become available for issue by post and station quartermasters, company and other officers making awards will make requisition on the local quartermaster for the number of medals required for their commands.

11. Numbering, record.—a. Each issuing officer will keep a record by serial number of each American Defense Service Medal issued by him, showing the name, grade, and organization of the person to whom the medal was issued, and the date and person to whom delivery was made.

b. Organization commanders will enter at the proper time on the discharge certificates, certificates of service, and service records the following record:

(1) On discharge certificate.—The fact that the person has received an American Defense Service Medal will be noted under "Remarks."

(2) On certificate of service.—The fact that the person has received an American Defense Service Medal.

(3) On service record.—The fact the person has received an American Defense Service Medal will be entered under heading "Medals, decorations, and citations."

c. The commanding general, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., will keep separate records of the serial numbers of each American Defense Service Medal issued, showing the name of the person to whom issue was made (see note on form No. 0719).

d. The Adjutant General will keep a record showing the name, grade, and organization of the person to whom each American Defense Service Medal was issued.

12. Action to be taken in case of loss.—

13. Duplicates.—

14. Exhibition purposes.—Upon approval by the Secretary of War, samples of American Defense Service Medals awarded by the War Department will be furnished at cost prices, plus transportation and packing charges (except to the War Department or a governmental agency), to museums, libraries, historical, numismatic, and military societies, or institutions of such a public nature as will insure an opportunity to the public to view the exhibits. Except for a War Department or a governmental agency exhibit, all sample American Defense Service Medals so furnished will be engraved at the expense of the purchaser with the words "For exhibition purposes only."

15.—Bronze stars.—Changes in AR 600-40.—Pending the printing of changes in AR 600-40, 28 Aug. 1941, paragraph 55b of those regulations is changed as follows:

b. Bronze stars.—Bronze stars are worn on the service ribbon of the Victory medal to indicate possession of the battle clasps referred to in paragraph 53b(1) to (14), inclusive, AR 600-35, a star for each clasp, and on the service ribbon of the American Defense Service medal for service rendered during a hostile attack. They will be worn on the basic service ribbon only and not on the ribbon with which citation stars are worn.

## Pilot Advanced in Rating

Donald Francis Mason, Aviation Machinist's Mate First Class, USN, a Naval Aviation Pilot who radioed to his base the terse alliterative message: "sighted sub sank same," has been advanced to the rating of Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate and commended for meritorious conduct in action, the Navy Department disclosed this week.

## Roll of Honor

1st Lt. Willibald C. Bianchi, 45th Inf., Philippine Scouts, who has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty."

Maj. Gen. Richard K. Southerland, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, both Philippine Army, who have been awarded the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines for devising original plans and methods for the defense of the Philippines which according to President Quezon of the Philippines "has earned the Philippine Commonwealth the priceless right to be recognized on its own merits as an equal in the brotherhoods of arms by the nations of the world."

Col. Eugene L. Eubank, USA, who has been awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart for conspicuous gallantry in supervising the dispersal of planes and personnel during a Japanese raid on an airfield in the Philippines. The action occurred early in the war.

## Missing Persons Bill

Following lengthy conferences among members of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees on differing versions of the missing persons bill, H. R. 6446, the conference committee late this week agreed on a compromise measure which embodies nearly all of the Senate amendments:

Specifically agreed to by the conferees, with minor changes of wording, is Senator Clark's amendment which provides additional pay for men on foreign service.

The general wording of the body of the missing persons' bill as passed by the Senate also was agreed to.

The conferees also agreed to the Senate amendment which authorizes appropriations for another set of locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

Also adopted was the Senate amendment which repeals the recently enacted federal retirement law insofar as it pertains to Congressmen, the President, and other elective officers and heads of executive departments.

## Navy Sinkings Announced

A graphic analysis of the intensity of naval warfare during the past months was made this week by Secretary of the Navy Knox who told a press conference that during the past two months a total of 114 United Nations' vessels were attacked by submarines in the western half of the Atlantic and that American forces retaliated with 56 attacks on Axis submarines. Secretary Knox said that three of these attacks are believed to have resulted in total destruction of the enemy marauders, while four submarines are believed damaged as a result of our efforts. The other cases have brought "inconclusive results."

In a recapitulation of naval activity in the Pacific area for the period from 10 Dec. through 24 Feb., the Navy Secretary said that United States naval forces inflicted the following losses on the Japanese Navy and merchant marine: combatant vessels, 15 sunk, 3 believed sunk, 2 damaged; non-combatant, 38 sunk, 4 believed sunk, 3 damaged; total combatant and noncombatant, 53 sunk, 7 believed sunk, and 5 damaged. This total figure does now include those additional sinkings by United States Army forces, notable example of which is the sinking of the Japanese battleship Haruna by Capt. Colin P. Kelly, USA.

These losses, a Navy spokesman said, are beyond Japan's known shipbuilding capacity. This official stated that shipbuilding in Japan could not keep pace with the present rate of sinkings for longer than a year. Citing figures which state that Japan's shipbuilding capacity is approximately 400,000 to 500,000 tons a year, the Navy spokesman emphasized that in two months our naval forces have sunk 38 non-combatant vessels or between 120,000 and 180,000 tons.

Secretary Knox, in releasing Navy com-

munique No. 45, which contained the naval analysis, said that the sinkings of enemy vessels were announced only when the facts were absolutely known. He said that many "probable sinkings were passed over."

## General Pershing Honored

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, has been recently elected an honorary member of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Missouri. General Pershing is a native of that state.

## Hero's Death Reported

Secretary of the Navy Knox this week released the thrilling eye-witness account of an officer who was with Capt. Mervyn S. Bennon, USN, the naval hero who although critically injured steadfastly refused to be moved from the bridge of his ship during the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. The eye-witness account follows:

"I came out of the conning tower just after the Captain had been hit by a splinter of a bomb intended for another ship. He was lying severely wounded and still conscious on the Signal Bridge with the top of his stomach laid open. At that time I was the only officer with him, and he was very desirous to know how the battle was proceeding and what action our own ship had taken. I kept him informed as much as possible and then in the absence of morphine attempted to give him ether. I remained with him for about a half hour as he laid there and later moved him into shelter under a splinter shield, but he refused to be moved either from the bridge or into the conning tower for protection.

"Later a senior officer arrived and attempted to direct his removal from the bridge, but the Captain again refused and remained on the bridge. A pharmacist's mate arrived to administer as much first aid as possible. When all the officers and men on the bridge had been cut off from below by fire, it was again suggested to the Captain that he be moved from the ship, but he refused and it was necessary, because of the flames, for the officers to take him up to the Navigation Bridge, just above the Flag Bridge, where he remained until his body was removed later.

"What he wanted to know most was how the battle was proceeding. He asked two or three times, 'How's the fight going?' His next concern was to get all available men in condition to get on other ships to fight. His first thought was of his men. He was exceedingly pleased to hear what guns we were able to fire. He was removed that afternoon.

"He made all of his men go to their stations. A Marine (who was manning his station in the foretop of a ship alongside) saw the Captain try several times to get up. The Captain because of his wound had lost control of his legs, and tried repeatedly to get up but was unable to do so. There is reason to believe that Captain Bennon died about 11:00 o'clock the morning of 7 December. He was alone when he died, having resisted all efforts to take him off the bridge and having ordered all officers and men to their stations.

"The Pharmacist's mate was with Captain Bennon for a short time but was ordered away by the Captain to take care of others.

"His concern was for the safety of his own ship and particularly his men."

## Navy's Authority Delimited

President Roosevelt this week issued an executive order instructing Secretary of the Navy Knox to take all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's vessels, harbors, ports and waterfront facilities.

The executive order gives the Navy Secretary responsibility for all such facilities except those operated directly by the War Department.

All other government agencies, and local governments were called upon to cooperate with the Navy in the execution of its responsibility for vessels and harbor facilities.

At the same time, the President issued an order authorizing the Secretary of War to issue citations in his name for any organization, unit, detachment or installation of the United States Army or the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth, which performs outstanding duty in action.

## Funds for Soldiers' Home

An additional appropriation of \$64,214 for maintenance and operation of the U. S. Soldiers' Home during the remainder of the fiscal year 1942, was asked of Congress this week by President Roosevelt, who stated that increased costs of commodities necessitated the additional appropriation from the Home's permanent funds.



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